

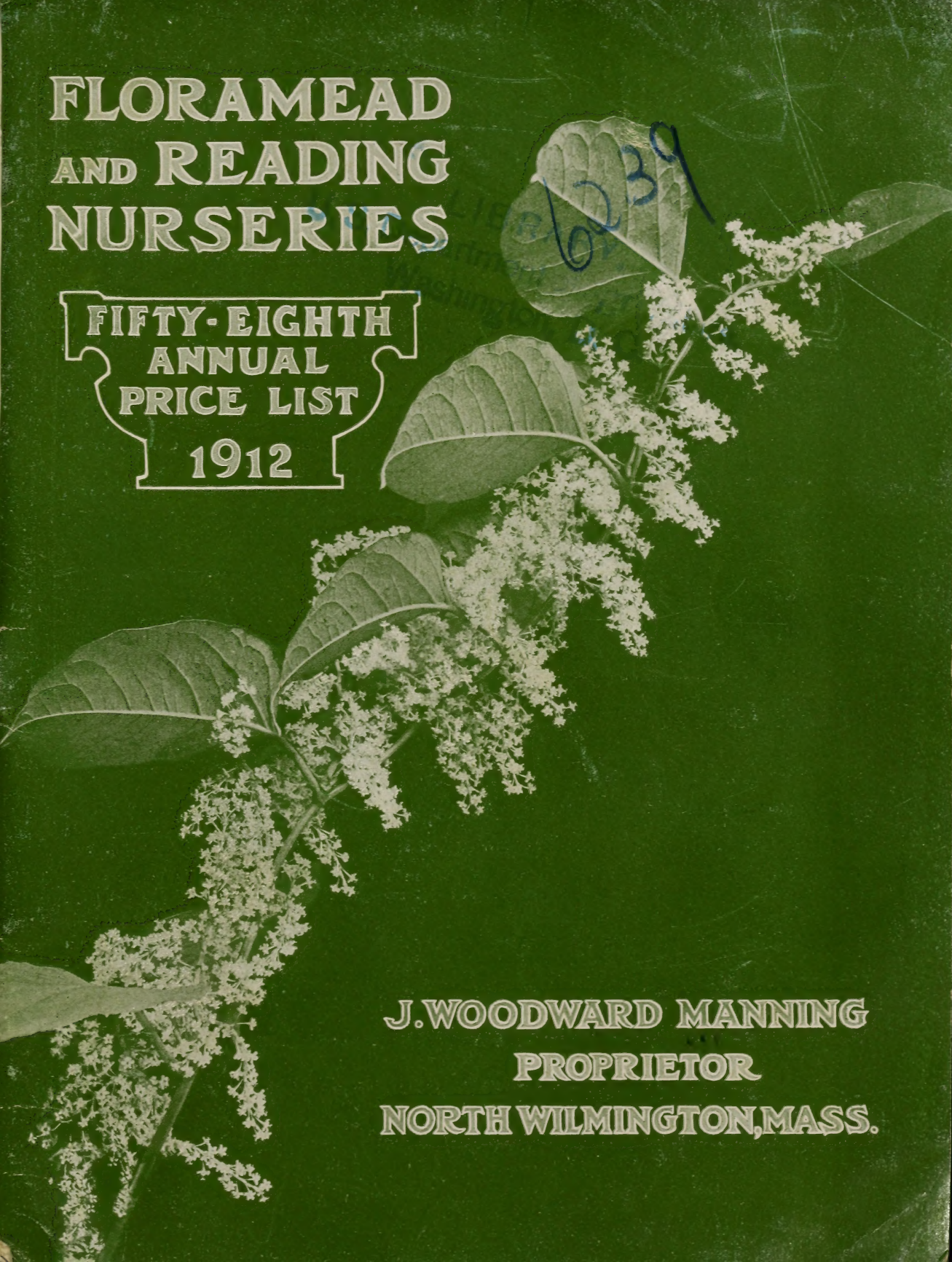
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FLORAMEAD AND READING NURSERIES

FIFTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL
PRICE LIST

1912



J. WOODWARD MANNING
PROPRIETOR
NORTH WILMINGTON, MASS.

Advice to Correspondents

Please Carefully Observe the Following



ORDER EARLY—The bulk of shipments being confined necessarily to a few weeks in spring and fall, customers will see the advantage of placing their orders among the earliest, that delivery of their goods may be scheduled in advance.

SEASONS—For shipment of deciduous and herbaceous stock, generally last week in March to latter part of May; last of September through November. Evergreens, April to June, mid-August through October.

TERMS—Cash in advance from all unknown correspondents, or satisfactory references. When goods are ordered to be sent C. O. D., we require one-fourth of the amount in advance, and we shall add the return express charges on the money to the bill.

REMIT—Large amounts by cashier's check on any bank in Boston or New York. Smaller amounts by Registered Letter or Money Order on No. Wilmington, Mass.

DISCOUNT of Ten per cent allowed for cash in advance, accompanying order, with remission of packing charges.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Where no directions are given as to mode of conveyance we will use our best judgment in the matter.

PACKING—Goods are packed in bales or boxes in the best possible manner. We make a charge for the extra material and labor to cover the actual cost.

DELIVERY—All goods delivered free to American Express Co., or freight, Boston & Maine Division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. at North Wilmington or Wilmington stations. Our responsibility for the safe delivery of the goods to the consignees ends here.

ERRORS—Any errors that may occur in filling orders should be reported to us at once. Complaints entered after the goods have been in the purchaser's hands ten days cannot be entertained.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee all trees and plants true to name and in good condition on leaving our hands. In case any mistake should happen in the naming of a plant we will replace it with the true variety as ordered, but we are not liable to more than its original invoice value in refunding money. We accept no responsibility for the aftergrowth of nursery stock after leaving our control.

INSPECTION—A certificate of inspection from the Massachusetts State Entomologist accompanies every delivery.

PUBLICATIONS—We will mail on request the following useful pamphlets, published by Mr. J. W. Manning: "Rapid Effects from Landscape Planting;" "Landscape Planting for Pleasure and Profit;" "Rhododendrons," a monograph; "Berry-bearing Plants," a monograph. All are well illustrated, replete with good hints and suggestions, and are distributed free of cost.

Announcement

FIFTY-SIX years ago the Reading Nursery was established by Jacob W. Manning, the father of the present owner, who rounded out a half century of active management of a business that developed into large proportions and contributed so much to the beautifying of public and private grounds throughout New England and elsewhere. Sterling honesty characterised his dealings in every way. With the growth of the business all available nursery lands were occupied in Reading and during the last five years the wholesale department has been developed on new lands at North Wilmington, Mass., the adjoining town to the north of Reading. The increased valuation of the sales ground at Reading, together with the more important factor of centralizing all the equipment in one location, with greater shipping facilities at North Wilmington, has lead to our moving the offices to

The Floramead Nurseries,

by which we designate the North Wilmington nursery grounds. While we still grow a considerable portion of our material within the limits of Reading, eventually everything will be found at Floramead where we have ample acreage for any possible increase for the next half century, after which the present owner hopes to turn the business to the next generation of the family.

You are cordially invited to visit Floramead, where you will have a hearty welcome, and find an assortment of material that will please you both in variety and quality.

Yours very truly,

J. WOODWARD MANNING,
Proprietor of

THE FLORAMEAD & READING NURSERIES,
North Wilmington, Mass.

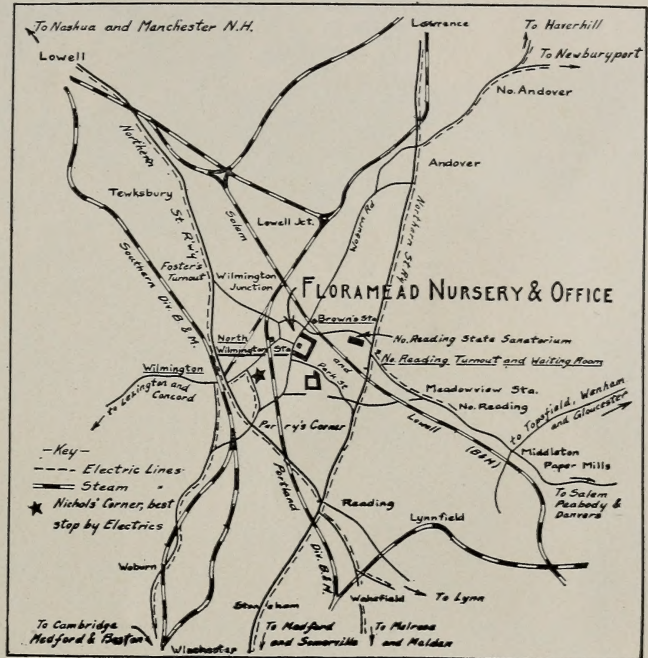


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Tested Novelties



Cut-leaved Stag-horn Sumac

The Single-red Hawthorne (*Crataegus monogyna punicea*)

A reintroduction of a rare type of the English Hawthorne, bearing in early June flowers in such profusion as to completely envelop the tree. Every twig is loaded with showy flat heads of softly fragrant deep crimson flowers, with a distinct white eye at the base of the flowers. Very scarce; an unexcelled subject for lawn planting. Strong plants, \$1.50 each.

Bunge's Spindle Tree (*Euonymus Bungeanus*)

A graceful small tree with thin glossy light green peach-like foliage, inconspicuous flowers in spring, but followed by great masses of seed arils borne in such profusion as to bend the branches beneath their weight. These fruits are of a soft pink shade, and in early September open and expose the showy orange red berries. No tree can compare in berry-bearing effect, which is well retained until Christmas. Strong plants, \$1 each.

The Cut-leaved Stag-horn Sumac (*Rhus typhina laciniata*)

This plant was first introduced by us and has sprung into well-merited popularity. A form of the ordinary Stag-horn Sumac but with the leaves as deeply cut as our best ferns and of the softest green, taking on wonderful tints of orange, yellow and scarlet in the fall. This makes a large shrub or small low branched tree, and combines grace of habit, vigor of growth and perfect hardihood to the last degree. 75 cts. each.

WE make it a rule to advertise no new novelty without giving it careful tests for hardihood and distinction over existing varieties. By following this course, we avoid disappointment to our customers in probably over eighty-five per cent of the over-estimated, untested sorts with which the country is annually flooded. We believe this to be one of the fundamental bases of the confidence that the Reading Nurseries have been held in the past 55 years of its existence.

The following can be safely and fully recommended for their individual worth and distinction.

TREES

Bechtel's Flowering Crab

A neat, round and compact-headed small tree, bearing in late spring and early summer showy clusters of very double rich soft pink flowers of a wonderfully pleasing tea-rose scent, \$1 each.

NEW ROSES

PHYLLIS. A dwarf bedding Polyantha. One of the best Polyanthas for bedding; a vigorous bloomer till frost; bright carmine pink, shading to white. \$1 each.

MRS. CUTBUSH. Another beautiful introduction of the Dwarf Polyantha or Baby Rambler class. Flowers in perpetual succession in large trusses of pink. \$1 each.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. A fine bedding dwarf Polyantha, with clusters of from 50 to 75 flowers of purest white; foliage rich dark glossy green. 50 cts. each.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. A perpetual blooming Crimson Rambler of rampant growth, more brilliant in color and of greater lasting quality than its parent. \$1 each.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. As its name indicates, this is a white flowering form of the Dorothy Perkins and equally as indispensable as a climber. \$1 each.

HIAWATHA. One of the finest Hybrid Wichuraiana Roses with masses of showy clusters of brilliant flaming scarlet flowers; an indispensable climber. \$1 each.

SHRUBS

Amorpha

canescens

A much neglected native of the western states which should be represented in every collection of plants. A newly branched bush with arching habit and very finely cut soft foliage of a distinctly silvery sheen and terminal compound spikes of purple flowers with golden anthers in July. The plant is almost herbaceous in its habit, throwing up each year additional branches from near the ground. Thriving in all soils, but particularly at home in sunny dry situations; we know of no plant better adapted to use than this. 75 cts. each.



Amorpha Canescens.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

The finest introduction among shrubs for many years; a bush of rounded growth rapidly forming a broad hemispherical outline with broad rounded soft green foliage, pleasing in its texture and outline. The flowers appear in early June, and follow in rapid and continuous succession until late August, and are borne in large rounded compact heads. With full development of the flower heads they become of the purest white. We can fully recommend this in every way. 50 cts. each.

THE BEST NEWER PERENNIALS



Hall's Hardy Amaryllis.

tubular flowers blooming throughout August and September. As an edging plant this will prove very popular. 50 cts. each.

IRIS GERMANICA var. Floramedia. Probably a very old garden form newly introduced by us. We found this in a very old garden which had been neglected for years. Flowers of the deepest velvety blue throughout on long stems. Blooms with the early Florentine Iris and a very fit companion for contrast. 25 cts. each.

PHLOX HYBRIDA var. Floramead. A choice introduction of our own which we believe will prove a notable addition to this most useful class of hardy flowers. Showy dense panicles of the softest pink flowers, a color that is immediately selected as the best of our large collection by the most exacting customers. 25 cts. each.

COREOPSIS tripteris. A perfectly hardy giant Coreopsis, growing to the height of six feet, forming a strong self-supporting plant with ample foliage, and in July and August produces immense open heads of beautifully formed lemon yellow flowers with black disks. 25 cts. each.

CAREX Morrowi. (Japanese Sedge.) A densely tufted grass or Sedge withstanding our strongest summer heat, and forming a rich turf like edging. This will prove a valuable addition for edging purposes. 25 cts. each.

ARRHENATHEREUM bulbosum variegatum. A variegated grass forming a stout tufted growth with leaves beautifully striped with creamy white and pink. Does not burn in the sun and is attractive throughout the growing season. 25 cts. each.

AMARYLLIS Halli. (Hall's Hardy Amaryllis.) We still offer this most charming hardy bulb in its true hardy form and certainly not the plant so generally offered under the name of *Lycoris squamigera* as the same thing, from which however it differs in totally different bulbs that we have grown for over twenty years without indication of tenderness, whereas the *Lycoris squamigera* generally sold is not hardy. No plant compares with this in its wonderful colorings of pink and lavender so daintily shown in the magnificent clusters of large lily-like flowers in August and September. Strong bulbs, \$1.50 each.

ASTER HYBRIDA var. Floramead. A choice new form, bearing myriads of clearest deep blue flowers in August and September. The flowers are of perfect form, individually an inch and a half in diameter; declared by the leading landscape architects the best of all the clear blue Hardy Asters. 25 cts. each. Originated with the Floramead Nursery.

CAMPANULA persicaefolia grandiflora. For general purposes no Perennial can excel this, with its numerous long-stemmed flower spikes, studded with showy clear blue flower in June and July. 15 cts. each.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS var. Perpetual Snow. A double pure white, fragrant ever-blooming Scotch Hybrid Pink of the first merit. 25 cts. each.

FUNKIA SPATHULATA var. Floramead. An introduction of ours which we can fully recommend. Of low tufted habit with broad glossy deep green narrow oval foliage with purest white, very fragrant

DWARF FRUITS

The possibilities in growing a wide range of fruits within a restricted area have become recognized and a wide demand for dwarf trees has become a consequence. While quantity can never be expected to the same extent with these trees as with standard grown specimens the gain in earlier fruitage, the highest possible character of quality and small space required for their culture recommends them.

Dwarf Apples

These may be planted as close as six feet apart, and in the early fruiting varieties fruit may be expected the second or third year after planting. Keep carefully cultivated and properly pruned and spray thoroughly and repeatedly, and most satisfactory fruit in a quarter of the time necessary to wait with standard trees will result. Prices, \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

The following varieties are the best for growing in Dwarf stock.

- ALEXANDER.** Oct. Large; conical, beautifully striped red and yellow.
BALDWIN. Dec. Large; red and yellow; crisp, juicy sub-acid.
BISMARK. Nov. Very large; crimson; tender and juicy; a grand early bearing variety.
DUCHESS. Aug. Large; yellow, tender, juicy.
FALL PIPPIN. Oct. Large; yellow, mild acid, tender and juicy.
FAMEUSE. Nov. Medium size; deep crimson; tender, melting sub-acid.
GOLDEN SWEET. Sept. Large; roundish, pale yellow, sweet.
HUBBARDSTON. Nov. Yellow and red; tender, aromatic and juicy.
KING. Nov. Very large; yellow and red; tender and juicy.
McINTOSH RED. Nov. Rich red, with yellow skin; sub-acid; fine.
RED ASTRACHAN. Aug. Rich red; sub-acid and juicy.
R. I. GREENING. Dec. Large; green; flesh tender, sub-acid.
SWEET BOUGH. Aug. Large; pale yellow; sweet, rich and juicy.
WEALTHY. Nov. Dark red; juicy, sub-acid.
WOLFE RIVER. Nov. Large; light green, with red stripes; sub-acid.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Aug. Waxy yellow; mild acid, juicy and pleasant.

Dwarf Pears

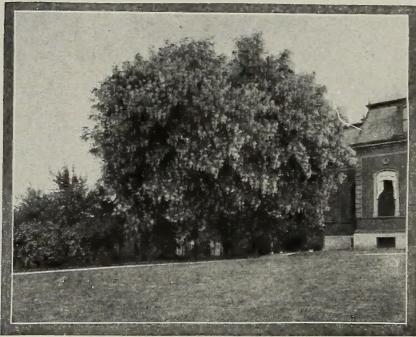
These are becoming better recognized as worthy subjects for the smaller fruit gardens, and producing crops in half the time necessary to wait with standard trees. Price, \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

- ANJOU.** Nov. Large; yellow and red; excellent flavor; one of the best.
BARTLETT. Sept. Large; yellow, rich and buttery.
BELLE LUCRATIVE. Sept. Yellow; sweet, melting and juicy.
CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Aug. Large; yellow with red cheek; juicy, sweet and pleasant.
DUCHESS. Sept. Very large; yellow and russett; when well-grown of excellent quality.
LOUIS BONNE. Oct. Large; yellow, with red cheek; melting, buttery.
OSBAND'S SUMMER. Aug. Medium size; yellow; sweet, mild, fine flavor.
SECKEL. Sept. Small brown and red; sweet, juicy.

For full list of Large and Small Fruits, see Pages 47 and 48 of Descriptive Catalogue.

Ornamental Trees

THE matter of choosing and locating trees is one of many consequences in the fitting out of home grounds. To secure proper relations among the trees and with the buildings by right spacing, attention to contrast and harmony of form, adjustment to soil conditions, and to take advantage of the brilliant foliage and floral effects obtainable, requires a considerable horticultural knowledge. The number of species in the trade is enormous, and the forms so various, that almost any set of conditions and requirements can be met by good judgment in selection. The following lists illustrate the great range in character among trees, and show the possibility of maintaining, where space permits, a continuous mid-air bloom throughout a considerable portion of the season. Even for very confined spaces, you will find a number of small specimens listed, which are used to great advantage in such places. These smaller kinds can often supplement the larger trees on more extensive estates, or serve to furnish formal effects in gardens or elsewhere.



The Yellow Wood.

LAWN TREES

A selection of the best Trees for this purpose.

Flowering

- AESCULUS Hippocastaneum.** (Horse Chestnut.) Large, with ample handsome foliage and showy spikes of white flowers in June. 6-7 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.
- var. alba plena.** (Double white H. C.) 6-7 ft., \$1.50 each.
- rubicunda.** (Red-flowering H. C.) Striking color, later blooming. \$1.50 each.
- parviflora.** (Dwarf H.C.) Beautiful bush-like habit; very long and showy spikes of white, flashed crimson flowers in August. \$1 each.
- CATALPA speciosa.** Large showy light green foliage and numerous broad spikes of white flowers in August. 6-8 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.
- CERCIS canadensis.** (Judas Tree.) A small tree with myriads of rich purple flowers in advance of the foliage in spring. 4-6 ft., 75 cts. each.

- CHIONANTHUS Virginica.** (White Fringe.) Dense bushy habit; handsome clusters of finely cut white flowers in spring. 3 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.
- CLADRASTIS tinctoria.** (Yellow-wood.) A beautiful lawn tree of medium size with divided foliage and long wistaria-like clusters of pure white flowers in June. 5-7 ft., \$1 each; can offer large specimen trees.
- CORNUS floridus.** (Flowering Dog-wood.) Small tree with clean glossy foliage taking on brilliant autumn tints; flowers conspicuously large pure white in May. 3-5 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.
- var. rubra.** (Pink-flowering Dog-wood.) Rare. 3-4 ft., \$1 each.
- CRATAEGUS Crux-galli.** (Cock's Spur Thorn.) Small tree of rounded outline, broad foliage, white flowers in June, followed by masses of crimson berries. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.
- coccinea.** (Scarlet Thorn.) Another choice native of similar growth, flowers and fruits, but glossy green foliage. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.
- monogyna Paulii.** (Paul's Double-scarlet Thorn.) Small tree of dense upright habit with deeply cut foliage and masses of double deep crimson flowers in compact clusters. 4-6 ft., \$1 each; 6-8 ft., \$2 each.
- var. alba plena.** (Double White Thorn.) 4-6 ft., \$1; 6-8 ft., \$2 each.
- KOELREUTERIA paniculata.** (Japanese varnish tree.) Compound foliage; large, showy, open clusters, yellow flowers in August. \$1 each.
- LIRIODENDRON tulipifera.** (Tulip Tree.) Tall upright growth, showy foliage, yellow flowers in June. 6-7 ft., \$1 each.
- MAGNOLIA Lennei.** (Lenne's Magnolia.) An ovate-formed, low-branched, shrub-like tree with magnificent deep rosy purple flowers in June and later. \$2 each and upwards.

MAGNOLIA, Continued

Soulangeana. Of larger growth with myriads of large white, pink tinged flowers in May; one of the finest lawn trees. \$2 each and upwards.

stellata. (Hall's Magnolia.) Small dark green foliage, bushy habit, fragrant white flowers in April; very choice. \$2 each and upwards.

PYRUS floribunda Parkmanii. (Parkman's Flowering Crab.) A low bushy tree with myriads of pendulous carmine flowers in early June. \$1 each.

coronaria fl. pl. (Bechtel's Crab.) Small tree of dense growth with masses of very double soft pink flowers with wonderful fragrance. \$1 each.

SORBUS americana. (American Mt. Ash.) Small tree with showy foliage; white flowers in flat clusters, and remarkably showy masses of fruits in late summer. 4-6 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

aucuparia. (European Mt. Ash.) Of larger growth with well-developed trunk and similar flowers and fruits. 4-6 ft., 50 cts. each; 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each.

SYRINGA Japonica. (Japanese Tree Lilac.) A tree with well developed trunk, showy lustrous green foliage, great branched spikes of creamy white flowers in late June. 4-5 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

For Color Effect of Foliage

ACER platanoides Schwerdleri. (Schwerdler's Purple-leaved Norway Maple.) A vigorous growing large tree with dense foliage of the richest blood-red tone in early spring, the color effect being well retained into the summer and repeated in the second growth of mid-summer. One of the choicest large growing lawn trees, in every respect. 6-8 ft., \$1 each; 8-10 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft., \$2 and upwards.

polymorphum atropurpureum. (Japanese Purple-leaved Maple.) A miniature tree with deeply cut rich purple foliage retaining its hue throughout the summer; very effective. 2 ft., \$2 each; 3 ft., \$3 each and upwards.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum. (Katsura Tree.) Of ovate outline, with low-branched habit, foliage richly toned with



Syringa Japonica. (Tree Lilac.)

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum, Continued

soft purple in spring, becoming soft green and turning bright yellow in autumn. 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each.

FAGUS purpurea Riversii. (River's Purple Beech.) A wonderfully effective low-branched lawn tree growing to large size, with foliage of the deepest purple hue, well retained in its color effect through the season; well-known and highly appreciated. 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each; 4-5 ft., \$2 each. Specimen trees grown to pyramidal form, \$3 to \$7.50 each.

LARIX Kaempferii. (Japanese Golden Larch.) Broad low-branched habit, foliage of a distinctly golden hue becoming soft green in mid-summer. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

PRUNUS piscardii. (Purple-leaved Plum.) Small of rapid growth with foliage of deepest purple hue all summer. 4-6 ft., \$1 each.

SALIX regalis. (Royal Willow.) Of medium to large growth, forming a densely branched tree; leaves small, silky, and of a distinct silvery hue; very useful for contrast effect. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each; 5-7 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

For Color Effect of Bark

BETULA alba. (European White Birch.) Rapid growth, bark turning white with age. 6-8 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

var. laciniata pendula. (Cut-leaved Weeping White Birch.) Rapid growth, with finely cut foliage and pendulous habit of small branches: bark snowy white with age. One of the most popular lawn trees. 4-6 ft., \$1 each; 6-8 ft., \$2 each.

papyracea. (Canoe Birch.) A tall, rapid-growing tree with bark eventually snow-white; very effective. 4-6 ft., 75 cts. each; 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each.

nigra. (Red or River Birch.) Picturesque in growth with shaggy bark of rich brownish red tones. 3-5 ft., 75 cts. each.

GINKGO biloba. (Maiden Hair Tree.) Picturesque growth; interesting odd-shaped foliage and distinctly silvery grey bark effect in winter. \$1 each.

SALIX Britzensis. (Salmon-barked Willow.) A rapid-growing tree with peculiarly effective salmon-colored winter bark effect. 4-6 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

vitellina aurea. (Golden-barked W.) Winter bark effect of richest golden hue. 4-6 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

pentandra. (Laurel-leaved W.) Vivid green bark effect of smaller branches all winter. 4-6 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

Very effective landscape compositions can be arranged by the use of the above material.

Of Columnar Habit

Peculiarly effective in producing contrast effects. Often referred to as "the exclamation points of landscape gardening."

BETULA alba fastigiata. (Pyramidal Birch.) Strict upright habit, dark brown twigs contrasting with the silvery white bark of developed specimens. \$1 each.

POPULUS alba Bolleana. Very upright habit of the Lombardy Poplar with showy grey foliage, beautifully silvered beneath. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each; 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each.

nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) Very useful in its columnar habit, and wonderfully rapid growth; effectively used singly or in masses. 6-8 ft., 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten; 8-10 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten and upwards.

QUERCUS robur pedunculata fastigiata. (Cypress Oak.) Where great permanence is desired, this is preferable; requires well-drained soils. \$3 each and upwards.

Weeping Lawn Trees

A most effective group, lending grace and variety to the landscape, and all particularly adapted to lawn planting.

ACER dasycarpum Weirii. (Weir's Cot-leaved Silver Maple.) A rapid-growing tree with irregularly pendulous branches. Very popular and beautiful in either its winter or summer aspects. One of the best all-round ornamental lawn trees. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each; 8-10 ft., \$1 each and upwards. We have some fine specimens at special rates.

BETULA alba laciniata pendula. (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch.) Beautiful habit, with strictly upright growth of trunk and wonderfully effective cut-leaved foliage on drooping branchlets, all heightened with the pure white bark effect of trunk in developed specimens. 4-6 ft., \$1 each; 6-8 ft., \$2 each.

FAGUS sylvatica pendula. (Weeping Beech.) A veritable fountain of foliage; a tree of larger proportions and of great permanence. \$2 each and upwards.

MORUS tatarica pendula. (Tea's Weeping Mulberry.) A small tree with showy ample foliage and strictly drooping habit. 2-yr. grafts, \$1.50 each.

SALIX elegantissima. (ThurLOW's Willow.) Rapid growth with narrow foliage and a peculiarly effective weeping tendency; similar in effect to the Babylonian Willow, but hardier. 4-6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

ULMUS scabra pendula. (Camperdown Elm.) Grafted on a straight trunk, this makes a veritable arbor of broad and showy foliage; very effective as a lawn specimen. \$1.50 each and upwards.

Dwarf Trained Trees

Very useful in formal landscape work or as lawn specimens where room is of limited extent.

ACER platanoides globosum. (Globe-headed Norway Maple.) A veritable ball of dense foliage. This is a perfect substitute for the well-known Bunge's Catalpa, and more hardy. \$2 each.

CATALPA Bungeii. Very showy rich green foliage; grafted on a straight stalk, this is much used in formal gardening work. \$2 each.

SALIX purpurea pendula. (New American Weeping Willow.) A rounded gracefully pendulous, finely-twigged, narrow-leaved lawn specimen. \$1.50 each.

TREES FOR STREET PLANTING AND SHADE

Of Rapid Growth

ACER dasycarpum. (Silver Maple.) Of fastest growth with ample silvery foliage and graceful outlines. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 8-10 ft., \$1 each; \$8.50 per ten.

LARIX Europea. (Scotch Larch.) Rapid in growth with soft green foliage and striking outline, should be more generally used. 4-6 ft., 50 cts. each; 6-8 ft., \$1.

POPULUS alba Bolleana. Frequently used to plant half the usual distance between permanent shade trees for immediate effect with the view to future removal. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

monolifera. (Carolina Poplar.) Very rapid growth, forming a tree of ample proportions in the shortest period of any. 8-10 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 6-8 ft., 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per ten.

nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) Much used as a nurse or temporary tree in street and shade tree planting where quick results are imperative. 6-8 ft., 40 cts., each; \$3.75 per ten; \$35 per 100. 8-10 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

Of Permanent Effect

ACER platanoides. (Norway Maple.) Large sturdy tree with ample foliage, and thriving under every condition of soil and exposure. 6-8 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 8-10 ft., \$1. Larger trees of all sizes.

rubrum. (Scarlet or Swamp M.) Native. A medium-sized tree with crimson flowers in spring and scarlet foliage in fall. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each.

saccharum. (Rock or Sugar M.) The most popular shade tree. 5-7 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 8-10 ft., \$1 each; \$8.50 per ten.

CASTANEA americana. (Sweet Chestnut.) Large tree with handsome foliage and showy flower masses in late July. 4-6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

FAGUS ferruginea. (American Beech.) Conspicuously gray bark; handsome foliage, neat rounded habit of large growth; a fine lawn tree. 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

europaica. (European B.) Dense low-branched habit; small dark persistent foliage. 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 per ten. Many specimen trees to offer.

FRAXINUS americana. (White Ash.) Rapid growth, forming a large tree; a much-neglected street or shade tree. 6-8 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

europaica. (European A.) Much used in seashore planting. 5-7 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 7-9 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

JUGLANS CINERA. (Butternut.) Small tree with divided foliage and greyish bark; an esteemed nut tree. 4-6 ft., 75 cts. each.

nigra. (Black Walnut.) Large growth, forming a fine sturdy shade tree in rich, well-drained soils. 4-6 ft., \$1 each.

PLATANUS orientalis. (Oriental Plane.) Rapid broad spreading tree with ample foliage. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 8-10 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

QUERCUS alba. (White Oak.) A tree to plant for posterity; very effective with development. 5-7 ft., \$1 each; \$8 per ten.

palustris. (Pin Oak.) Beautiful in every stage of growth; glossy foliage; graceful branched habit. 5-7 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

rubra. (Red Oak.) Large comparatively rapid growth; broad foliage. 5-7 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

SALIX laurifolia. (Laurel-leaved Willow.) A medium round-headed tree with showy glossy green foliage; a choice lawn tree. 4-6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

nigra. (Common Pollard W.) Large and rapid-growing tree of rounded outline, thriving in dampest as well as drier situations. 4-6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

TILIA americana. (Basswood.) Rapid growth; showy foliage and notable for the fragrance from the inconspicuous flowers. 5-7 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 8-10 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

petiolaris. (Silver-leaved Linden.) Dense habit with smaller foliage showily marked with silver beneath. 5-7 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

platyphyllos. (European L.) Ample foliage; one of the best shade trees. 5-7 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10 per ten.

ULMUS americana. (American Elm.) The finest of our native American trees for street or other shade purposes. 8-10 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.



Evergreen (Coniferous) Trees

OUR collection of Hardy Ornamental Conifers has been the most notable in New England for over a half century, and a visit to the Floramead Nurseries will reveal many novelties beyond the following list, which comprises those only in most active demand.

We are often called upon to give advice for the general laying-out of grounds, and no subject is more vital than that of the proper grouping of Conifers. Frequent errors occur with the amateur in placing material without due regard to the space required of such subjects for future development; the question of adaptation of varieties to peculiar soil conditions, or that of shade and exposure, are all factors which can always be best decided by experience and a full knowledge of the life history of the plants. We are prepared to make visits of inspection, and advise on this and all related subjects on request.

Foresight will plan for decorative grounds during the six leafless months of the year. The variety in evergreen foliage, the diversity of outlines and the individuality of character, permit a wide choice of subjects among the conifers, and make possible a winter landscape or planting rivalling summer effects in interest and extent. Evergreen interspersed among the flowering specimens on the lawn will add dignity and contrast not otherwise obtained. The smaller forms, massed in the neighborhood of houses of cement, stone, brick or stained shingle, lend themselves most charmingly to formal grouping. The simple, well-defined outlines, slow growth, and contrast in color make a clear-cut, effective design possible, in strict harmony with the architectural lines of the dwelling. To aid in the choice of evergreens for these different foliage effects, the list is divided into three parts.

LARGE TREES

ABIES balsamea. (Fir Balsam.) Rapid growth, pyramidal habit; fragrant foliage. 2 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 3 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

concolor. (Colorado Silver Fir.) The most beautiful of all Firs, with very long soft green foliage, often of a distinct silvery tone. \$3 each and upwards.

Fraseri. (Fraser's Silver F.) A choice hardy southern species, with rich dark green glistening foliage. 18 in., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 4-5 ft., \$3.

Veitchi. (Veitch's F.) The finest Japanese species; of rapid growth, with foliage of the deepest lustrous green. 2 ft., \$2 each.

CHAMAECYPARIS thyoides. (White Cedar.) A native seldom offered, but possessing distinct merits; of close upright growth with narrow light green foliage; thrives in all soils to the dampest situations. 2 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana. (Red Cedar.) Strict upright conical or columnar habit with soft green foliage. The merit of this valuable native is now fully recognized. 2 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 3 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. 4 ft., \$1.50 each; \$10 per ten.

var. glauca. (Silver Cedar.) A selected type, forming a small tree of picturesque outline with showy silvery foliage. 2 ft., \$1 each; 3 ft., \$2 each; 4 ft., \$3 each.

PICEA alba. (White Spruce.) A native, thriving under the most adverse sea-shore conditions as well as inland; of sturdy growth, with soft green foliage. 2 ft., 50 cts. each; 3 ft., \$1 each; 4 ft., \$2 each.

var. coerulea. A selected form, with foliage of the most attractive and soft silvery blue sheen. 2 ft., \$2 each; 3 ft., \$3 each.

excelsa. (Norway S.) The most rapid-growing evergreen, with dark foliage, making a tall wide-spreading tree for ornamental or screen purposes. 2 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 3-4 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. We have many odd varieties of the Norway Spruce, to which inspection is invited.

pungens glauca. (Colorado Blue Spruce.) This charming lawn tree is very frequently seen forming a veritable jewel on the best lawns; a sturdy dense growing tree with foliage of the richest silvery tone. 3-4 ft., \$4 each; 4-5 ft., \$7.50; 5-6 ft., \$10 each. Larger specimens priced on selection.

PICEA, Continued

var. Kosteriana. (Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce.) A notably fine selection of the highest silvery tone of color. 2 ft., \$3.50 each. Specimens priced on selection.

PINUS cembra. (Swiss Stone Pine.) A miniature White Pine, but of denser growth; very choice. 2 ft., \$2 each; 3 ft., \$3 each.

strobis. (White P.) A native of the highest ornamental value and adapted to a wide variety of soils. As a lawn specimen, it is unexcelled; for screens, shady groves or windbreaks, it is of the most rapid growth. We have particularly fine blocks in every size, and can quote for all purposes. Our trees are so grown that it is possible to lift them with masses of earth attached to the roots to insure the best success in transplanting. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten. 4-5 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 5-6 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10 per ten. 6-7 ft., \$2 each; \$17.50 per ten. 7-8 ft., \$3.50 each. Larger sizes up to 10 feet.

sylvestris. (Scotch P.) Irregular globular habit; thrives in windy spots. 2 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten. 3-4 ft., \$1 each.

PSEUDO-TSUGA Douglassi. (Douglass Spruce.) Charming rapid growing evergreen, with soft foliage; one of the best. 2 ft., \$1 each; 4 ft., \$2 each.

THUYA occidentalis. (Arbor Vitae.) Though more often used as a hedge or screen plant, this has much beauty grown as an individual specimen. Selected trees, 3 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 4 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. 6-7 ft., \$2.50 to \$5 each.



Hemlock Spruce. (*Tsuga Canadensis.*)

TSUGA Canadensis. (Hemlock.) Our most beautiful native; beautiful in all stages of growth. 3 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. 4 ft., \$2 each; \$15 per ten.

SMALLER TREES

All excellent as individual lawn specimens or as nuclei for groups and masses of the smaller grades.

JUNIPERUS virginiana. (Red Cedar.) Strict, upright conical or columnar habit, with soft green foliage. The merit of this valuable native is now fully recognized. 2 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 3 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. 4 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12 per ten.

var. glauca. (Silver Cedar.) A selected type, forming a small tree of picturesque outline, with showy silvery foliage. 2 ft., \$1 each; 3 ft., \$2 each; 4 ft., \$3 each.

PICEA orientalis. (Oriental Spruce.) Very dense growing, strictly conical tree with darkest green foliage; one of the best. 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

excelsa pendula. (Weeping S.) Branches drooping almost perpendicularly, very curious. 3-4 ft., \$3 each and upwards.

var. pyramidalis. (Pyramidal S.) Broadly columnar habit. 3 ft., \$2 each and upwards.

RETINOSPORA obtusa. (Blunt-leaved Japanese Cypress.) Graceful upright habit, dark glossy green foliage. 3-4 ft., \$2 each.

pisifera. (Pea-fruited J. C.) Conical habit, with very graceful semipendulous branchlets; very hardy and effective. 2 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12 per ten. Larger grades in stock.

var. aurea. Choice golden-leaved form; very choice and hardy. 18 in., 60 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 2 ft., bushy, \$1 each; \$9 per ten. 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per ten. 4 ft., \$3 each; \$25 per ten.

var. gracilis. Lovely form, with thread-like branchlets drooping most gracefully, and forming a perfect fountain of green foliage. 2 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per ten. 4 ft., \$3 each.

plumosa. (Plumy J. C.) Fern-like, feathery effect of foliage of a soft green; densely conical habit of growth. 1 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 2 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. 3 ft., \$2 each; \$17.50 per ten. 4-5 ft., \$3 to \$5 each.

var. aurea. Choice bright golden-hued form. For many years this has been very popular. 1 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 2 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. 3 ft., \$2 each; 4-5 ft., \$3 to \$5 each.

RETINOSPORA, Continued

squarrosa. (Silver-leaved J. C.) Dense conical habit; foliage bright silvery blue; very distinct and choice for contrast effects. 1 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten. 2 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. 3 ft., \$2 each; 4-6 ft., \$3 to \$7.50 each.

THUYA occidentalis pyramidalis. (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.) Strict columnar habit with rich glossy dark green foliage, holding this color throughout the winter. 18 inches, 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 2 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

occidentalis aurea. (Geo. Peabody A. V.) Bright golden foliaged form of the ordinary Arbor Vitae. 3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per ten. 4-5 ft., \$2 to \$3 each.

sibirica. (Siberian A. V.) Dense habit, forming an irregularly pyramidal outline. 2 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

DWARF FORMS

JUNIPERUS Japonica aurea. (Golden Japanese Juniper.) Irregular growth in rich golden shades. 18 inches, \$1.50 each.

prostrata. (Creeping Savin.) Cushion-like growth forming broad masses. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

var. aurea. (Golden Prostrate Juniper.) Brilliant golden-hued form of last. 75 cts. each; \$7 per ten.

sabina reptans. (Waterer's J.) Vase-like growth, with soft rich deepest green. 1 ft., 75 cts. each; 18 in., \$1 each.

suecica. (Swedish J.) Cylindrical habit, with showy greyish green foliage. \$1 each.

PINUS mughus. (Maritime Pine.) Globular dwarf habit. 18 in., 75 cts. each.

RETINOSPORA obtusa compacta. (Compact Japanese Cypress.) Dwarf globular growth of glossy green. 1 ft., \$1 each; \$7.50 per ten.

pisifera filifera. (Thread-branched J. C.) Wonderfully graceful habit. 2 ft., \$2 each.

TAXUS cuspidata. (Japanese Yew.) The most satisfactory, and a perfectly hardy Yew; forms a compact bush of globular outline. \$2 each.

THUYA Hoveyii. (Hovey's Arbor Vitae.) Dense oval dwarf habit; soft golden green foliage. 1 ft., 75 cts. each.

Woodwardii. (Woodward A. V.) Low hemispherical bush; very neat. 6-9 in., 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten; 1 ft., 75 cts. each.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

THERE is a wonderful variety of material to select from in Hardy Shrubs, but to admit of the easiest reference and to suggest the best grouping, we have arranged them into the three important flowering periods of Spring, Summer and Autumn blooming, and again into the order of their relative heights. To that large percentage of our customers who have summer residences, it is not only annoying but needless to purchase material which by reason of error in selection, fails to bloom at periods when they may be enjoyed. This is equally true to those who are so situated as to enjoy the spring and autumn flowers, but whose absence in the summer renders the use of the intermediate blooming shrubs needless. To those who prefer to take advantage of the long experience in grouping and general arrangement of these plants, the Landscape Department of the Floramead and Reading Nurseries is at their disposal.



Chionanthus Virginicus. (White Fringe.)

SPRING FLOWERING

Of Taller Growth

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. (White Fringe.) A choice subject with broad, deepest green foliage and airy clusters of white flowers in early May. 50 cts. each.

CORNUS Masculata. (Cornelian Cherry.) A large bush or small tree, with yellow flowers preceding the leaves.

HALESIA tetraptera. (Silver-bell.) Tree-like shrub, with showy white drooping bell-like flowers in early May. \$1 each.

LONICERA chrysantha. (Golden Bush-Honey-suckle.) A very upright growing bush, with bright golden yellow flowers.

fragrantissima. Fragrant small flowers in April; broad spreading habit.

Ruprechtiana. (Ruprecht's Bush-H.) A large spreading shrub; red flowers followed by crimson berries.

Tartarica. (Tartarian Bush-H.) Upright with showy masses of pink and white flowers.

LONICERA, Continued

alba. Pure white flowered variety.

grandiflora. Very showy deep pink-flowered variety.

MAGNOLIA stellata. (Hall's Magnolia.) Wonderfully showy, many petalled, fragrant, pure white flowers in late April; a bushy small tree. \$2 each.

PRUNUS triloba. (Double-flowering Plum.) Fragrant, very double clear pink flowers in such profusion as to stud the branches for their length. 75 cts. each.

SPIRAEA arguta. Minute, pure white flowers in such profusion in the early spring as to quite hide the branches; graceful, finely cut, soft green foliage effect.

prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath.) Upright habit, with glossy green foliage; flowers very double, pure white, and in such profusion as to completely surround the branches, creating a wand-like effect.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per 100
Large selected specimens at special rates.

SPIRAEA, Continued

van Houtteii. A vigorous growing shrub of graceful habit of growth; flowers purest white in such profusion as to bend the festooned branches toward the ground in May and early June.

SYRINGA vulgaris. (Common Lilac.) Upright bushy habit; branched clusters of lilac purple flowers in May.

var. alba. (White L.) The well-known tall-growing form with light glossy green foliage and spikes of intensely fragrant pure white flowers.

VIBURNUM opulis. (Cranberry-bush.) Large, vigorous growth; broad foliage; white flowers in showy flat cymes, followed by showy clusters of crimson berries.

opulis sterilis. (Guelder Rose or Common Snowball.) Showy globular heads of white flowers in profusion.

Of Medium Growth

AZALEAS. A fine assortment described on page 24.

BERBERIS vulgaris. (Barberry.) Arching habit; crimson fruits.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. (Carolina Allspice.) Rounded habit; showy dark foliage; deep chocolate-colored aromatic flowers.

CYDONIA japonica. (Fire-bush, Japanese Quince.) Showy masses of richest scarlet to white flowers.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. (Pearl-bush.) Showy spikes of purest white.

FORSYTHIA Fortunei. (Golden-bell.) Golden bell-like flowers, the length of every branch, in early May.

KERRIA Japonica fl. pl. (Double Jew's Mallow.) Bright golden, globular flowers in succession.

PRUNUS Japonica alba plena. (Double White Almond.) Purest white, double flowers in wonderful profusion in early spring. 50 cts. each.

rosea plena. (Double Pink Almond.) Clear pink. 50 cts. each.

RIBES aureum. (Golden Currant.) Upright habit; spicily fragrant clusters of yellow flowers.

SPIRAEA Thunbergii. Soft green foliaged, remarkable graceful effect of growth; white flowers in myriads in early spring.

SYRINGA chinensis. (Persian Lilac.) Open graceful habit. Narrow dark green foliage. Clusters of lavender flowers.

var. alba. (White Persian L.) White flowers with faint lavender eye.

SYRINGA, Continued

var. Rothmagensis. (Rouen L.) Beautiful graceful habit with large branched clusters of deep rosy purple flowers.

HYBRID LILACS. These are indispensable and should always be represented. The following are the most distinct in color and the choicest of a much larger collection of the best sorts.

Marie Legraye. Single. Pure white. \$1 each.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Reddish purple. \$1 each.

Lovaniensis. Single. Silvery pink. \$1 each.

Dr. Lindley. Single. Purplish lilac. \$1 each.

Emile Lemoine. Double. Rosy lilac. \$1 each.

Madame Abel Chatenay. Double. Purest white. \$1 each.

Michael Buchner. Double. Pale lilac. \$1 each.

Pres. Grevy. Double. Clear blue. \$1 each.

The set of eight for \$6.

Small Growth

BERBERIS Thunbergii. (Japanese Barberry.) Globular habit; neat foliage, yellow flowers and arching stems of crimson fruits, remaining in showy effect all winter. One of the most popular plants for varied uses.

DEUTSIA gracilis. (Snow-flower.) Dwarf, dense habit; soft green foliage and spikes of pure white flowers in profusion in May.

Lemoinii. (Lemoine's Deutsia.) A dense conical bush with myriads of showy clusters of purest white flowers; of great merit.

KERRIA Japonica. (Jew's Mallow.) Low growing, graceful habit, with bright green winter bark; handsomely cut foliage and showy masses of deepest golden yellow single flowers.

PHILADELPHUS Lemoinii. (Lemoine's Syringa.) A dense upright growth with small glossy foliage and spikes of intensely fragrant white flowers in late May.

RHODORA canadensis. (Pinxta-flower.) Deeply cut lavender and pink flowers in showy clusters in early May.

RIBES alpinum. (Alpine Currant.) Dense, compact habit with attractive foliage; particularly useful for its dwarf habit.

XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia. (Shrub Yellow-root.) Deep violet, minute flowers in showy, airy clusters in April; handsome foliage; dwarf habit.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per 100.
Large selected specimens at special rates.



Æsculus parviflora. (*Dwarf Horsechestnut.*)

SUMMER FLOWERING

Of Taller Growth

ÆSCULUS parviflora. (*Dwarf Horsechestnut.*) Broad spreading habit; very long, showy spikes of white, carmine-streaked flowers. \$1 each.

AMORPHA fruticosa. (*Lead-plant.*) Deeply cut foliage; showy spikes, purple; gold-tipped flowers.

COLUTEA arborescens. (*Bladder Senna.*) Dense foliage; yellow flowers and showy bladder-like pods.

CORNUS alba. (*Red Ozier.*) Broad habit; white flowers and berries; crimson bark in winter.

flaverrima. (*Golden-barked Ozier.*) A very distinct golden-barked form; useful for contrast with the last.

Baileyi. (*Bailey's Ozier.*) Rapid, upright, vigorous growth; broad foliage, showy white flowers; deepest crimson bark.

DEUTSIA crenata var Pride of Rochester. Upright rapid growth; double pink and white flowers in late June.

candidissima. A pure white double-flowered form.

LONICERA Morrowii. (*Morrow's Bush Honey-suckle.*) Broad spreading habit; buff flowers followed by myriads of crimson berries.

PHILADELPHUS pubescens. (*Downy-leaved Mock Orange.*) Grey bark; largest, purest white flowers, studding the arching branches in June.

speciosissimus. (*Graceful Syringa.*) Long arching habit; brown bark; myriads of rather fragrant pure white flowers in early June.

cordifolius. A very upright growing form with dark brown bark; very ample foliage and largest, purest white flowers in clustered masses.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per 100.
Large selected specimens at special rates.

RHUS cotinus. (Smoke-tree or Purple Fringe.) Irregular globular growth; conspicuous branched masses of finely cut flowers and seed-vessels in July.

semi-alata Osbecki. (Osbeck's Sumac.) A small tree with showy compound leaves and great compound spikes of creamy white flowers in July. \$1 each.

SAMBUCUS canadensis. (Elder-berry.) Rapid growth; divided foliage; broad, flat, showy heads of creamy white flowers and purple berries.

See also Shrubs with Colored Foliage.



Hydrangea nivea.

SPIRAEA opulifolia. (Nine-bark.) Rampant growth; ample foliage; white flowers.

See also Shrubs with Colored Foliage.

SYRINGA villosa. (Himalayan Lilac.) Sturdy globular habit; broad glossy foliage; showy spikes of creamy white, tinged rose flowers. 50 cts. each.

VIBURNUM tomentosum. (Velvet-leaved Arrow-wood.) Velvety, plicated, rich, bronzy foliage; showy flat cymes of purest white flowers in June.

dentatum. (Arrow-wood.) Upright growth; broad rich green foliage; white flowers in dense heads in June followed by bright blue berries in showy masses.

VIBURNUM, Continued

plicatum. (Japanese Snowball.) Globular heads of pure white flowers studding the length of the branches with a most beautiful foliage background. 50 cts. each.

Of Medium Growth

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. (Button-bush.) Clusters of globular white flowers in July against rich glossy foliage.

CLETHRA alnifolia. (Sweet-pepper Bush.) Spicily fragrant creamy white spikes of flowers in July and August.

CORNUS candidissima. (Panicled Dogwood.) Upright habit; showy heads of white flowers; pearly white fruits; grey bark.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. (Wild Hydrangea.) Flat heads of white flowers; ample foliage; thrives in shade.

nivea. (White-leaved H.) Ample foliage, richly silvered beneath; white flowers in broad showy heads.

HYPERICUM densiflorum. (Dense-flowered St. John's-wort.) Narrow glossy green leaves; small yellow flowers in late July.

prolificum. Upright habit; yellow flowers in succession from July to September.

LIGUSTRUM Regelianum. (Dr. Regel's Privet.) Broad spreading growth, with gracefully drooping habit; white flowers in profusion, and steel-grey berries lasting through the winter.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. (Mock Orange.) Dense rounded habit, with a profusion of deliciously orange-flower scented clusters of creamy white blossoms.

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides. (White Kerria.) Good foliage and white Syringa-like flowers all summer.

ROSA rugosa. (Ramanas Rose.) Richly formed dark glossy green foliage; large clusters of showy single red flowers in constant succession, followed by masses of crimson fruits.

var. alba. A pure white-flowered form.

For other Roses, see page 19.

RUBUS odoratus. (Flowering Raspberry.) Large showy foliage; deep red flowers; thrives in shade.

SPIRAEA sorbifolia. (Ash-leaved Spiraea.) Handsomely-cut compound leaves; large spikes of creamy white flowers in mid June.

callosa. (Fortune's Spiraea.) Open habit of growth; showy flat heads of pink flowers.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per 100.
Large selected specimens at special rates.

Of Dwarf Habit

CEANOTHUS americanus. (New Jersey Tea.) A low-spreading bush; white, tinged lilac flowers in many dense clusters in July and August.

HYPERICUM aureum. (Golden St. John's Wort.) Of rounded habit with glaucous green leaves and splendid yellow flowers in August. 50 cts. each.

Moserianum. Of very low growth and nearly always in bloom, with very large golden yellow flowers; somewhat tender.

KERRIA Japonica. (Jew's Mallow.) Gracefully branched, low-growing shrub, yellow flowers in masses.

PHILADELPHUS Lemoinii. Dense upright growth; small glossy green leaves; clusters of intensely fragrant creamy white flowers.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. (Cinquefoil.) Clover-like foliage; a small dense upright bush with showy yellow flowers for weeks in succession.

ROBINIA hispida. (Rose Accacia.) Running habit; showy pink clusters in June and July.

SPIRAEA Anthony Waterer. Upright habit; showy flat heads of deep crimson flowers in constant succession from June to frost.

callosa alba. (White Fortune's Spiraea.) Low rounded habit; white flowers in long succession.

callosa superba. Handsome variety, with pink and white flowers.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. (Stephen's Spiraea.) A very graceful, comparatively new shrub, with handsomely cut foliage and a profusion of minute white flowers in small spikes in June and July.

AUTUMN FLOWERING SHRUBS

Of Large Growth

ÆSCULUS parviflora. (Dwarf Horse-chestnut.) A broad spreading lawn specimen shrub with compound foliage and long spikes of white flowers flashed with crimson. \$1 each.

BACCHARIS halamifolia. (Groundsel-shrub.) Of tall upright growth; glossy green foliage and conspicuous spikes of silky white seed vessels, giving a distinctive flowering effect in September and October.

HAMAMELIS Virginica. (Witch Hazel.) Yellow flowers after leaves have fallen.

HIBISCUS Syriacus. (Althea or Rose of Sharon.) Shrubs of strict upright habit; flowering from early August to hard frost. The following are the most distinct sorts:

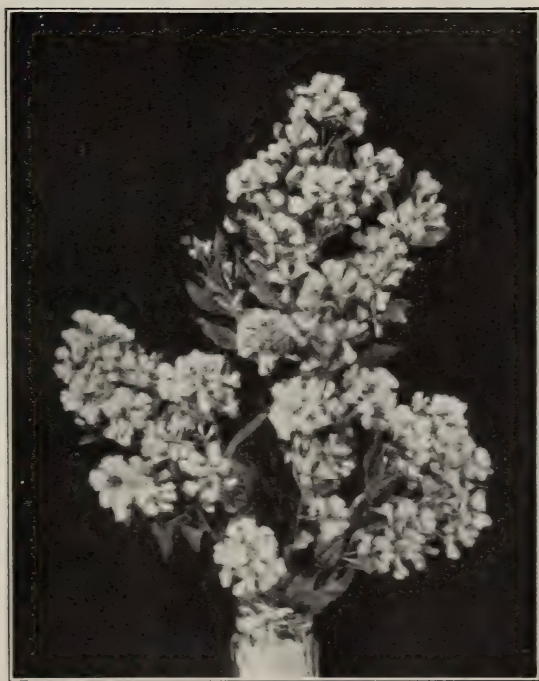
Alba plena. (Double White A.) Double white with flashes of crimson.

Boule de Feu. Double red.

Totus alba. Beautiful single pure white variety.

variegata. Variegated leaved with double purple flowers.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. The well-known garden Hydrangea with its notably showy heads of creamy white flowers tinged with pink and remaining in effect until hard frost



Baccharis halamifolia.

TAMARISK odessiana. (Russian Tamarisk.) Tall growth, with glaucous green thread-like foliage and long spikes of finely cut pink flowers.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per 100.

Large selected specimens at special rates.

Of Medium Growth

LESPIDEZA Sieboldii. (Sweet-pea Shrub.) Graceful arching growth, with finely cut foliage and showy drooping clusters of deep purple flowers in late August and until hard frost.

ROSA rugosa. (Ramanas Rose.) Showy foliage flowers and fruits; always attractive in any situation.

var. alba. White flowered form. 50 cts. each.

Of Low Growth

The following previously described kinds continue the flower effect to the end of the growing season.

CEANOTHUS americanus. (New Jersey Tea.) Lavender white flowers.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. (Cinquinfoil.) Yellow flowers.

SPIRAEA Anthony Waterer. Deep crimson flowers in showy flat heads.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per 100.

Large selected specimens at special rates.

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGED SHRUBS

Highly effective contrast effects can be produced by the use of the golden and purple-leaved shrubs. Individual taste will dictate their use. The variously cut-leaved shrubs give softer contrasts and add much to the charm of any shrub plantation. Single lawn specimens of those with foliage of a semi-tropical aspect are frequently seen used in most effective manner.

Golden-Leaved Shrubs

CORNUS alba Spaethi. (Golden-leaved Dogwood.) A broad spreading shrub of medium growth with foliage richly marked with gold. 50 cts. each.

HIBISCUS syriacus vgta. (Variegated Althea.) Of upright dense growth, with leaves handsomely variegated with creamy white and green. 50 cts. each.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius aureus. (Golden Syringa.) Of dense conical habit, the leaves clear golden yellow in effect; very effective.

SAMBUCUS nigra aurea. (Golden Elder.) Of rampant growth, forming a large shrub with rich golden toned foliage and white flowers.

SPIRAEA opulifolia aurea. (Golden Spiraea.) Tall growing shrub of rapid growth with

Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per 100.

Large selected specimens at special rates.

SPIRAEA opulifolia aurea, Continued

younger foliage richly toned in shades of yellow.

KERRIA Japonica variegata. (Variegated Jew's Mallow.) A low growing finely twigged graceful shrub, with deeply cut foliage, light green delicately edged with creamy white.

Purple-Leaved Shrubs

BERBERIS vulgaris purpurea. (Purple Barberry.) A medium-sized upright growing shrub, with foliage of rich red purple hue, taking on bronzy shades with age. 2 ft., 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

PRUNUS Piscardii. (Purple-leaved Plum.) A large shrub or small tree with foliage of the most intense reddish purple shade lasting in color throughout the season. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each.

ACER polymorphum atropurpureum. (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.) Of miniature tree-like growth with handsome deeply cut foliage of the richest blood-red color retained throughout the season; a choice lawn specimen. 2 ft., \$2 each; 3 ft., \$3 each.

var. atropurpureum dissectum. (The Cut-leaved Purple J. M.) A veritable fountain of thread-like pendulous branches and deeply cut feathery foliage of purple; a perfect gem. 18 in., \$1.75 each; 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

ROSA rubrifolia. (Red-leaved Rose.) A gracefully arching shrub of medium growth with distinctly bronze green foliage. 50 cts. each.

Grey or Silvery-Foliaged Shrubs

ELEAGNUS argentea. (Silver-berry.) Upright habit; bright silvery grey leaves. 50c. each.

angustifolia. (Silver Thorn.) A tall growing shrub, with narrow greyish foliage and small silvery-studded berries. 50 cts. each.

HIPPOPHEA rhamnoides. (Sea Buckthorn.) Tall irregular growth, with conspicuous silvery-grey foliage and showy masses of orange fruits. 35 cts. each.

Cut-Leaved Shrubs

RHUS typhina laciniata. (Cut leaved Stag-horn Sumac.) Beautiful fern-like cut leaves; rapid growth; thrives in every situation. 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

SAMBUCUS nigra laciniata. (Cut-leaved Elder.) Deeply cut rich green foliage. 50 cts. each.

ARALIA spinosa. (Hercules Club.) Very showy compound foliage. Great heads of creamy-white flowers in July. 50 cts. each.



Roses

GARDENS of Roses embody the highest of gardening skill, and in return the greatest possible fund of enjoyment. It is far more important to know those varieties that give the greatest return in satisfactory hardihood and floriferousness, than to select from a confusing list of many kinds, a large number of which are ill adapted to the climate and soil conditions of eastern New England. The following list comprises those which sixty years' experience of the Floramead and Reading Nurseries prove best. The stock supplied is the best obtainable.

ROSES FOR MASSING

The following are best used in connection with shrub plantations or in masses by themselves:

ROSE multiflora japonica. (Many-flowered Rose.) Rampant growth, with large clusters of white flowers in June, followed by showy masses of berries. 35 cts. each.

rubrifolia. (Red-leaved R.) Conspicuous, red-toned foliage throughout the summer. 50 cts. each.

lucida. (Shining-leaved R.) Single red flowers in June. 35 cts. each.

rubiginosa. (Sweet Briar.) Pink flowers; deliciously fragrant foliage. 35 cts. each.

rugosa. (Ramanas R.) Splendid foliage; a constant succession of showy clusters of single red flowers followed by masses of showy crimson fruits.

alba. (White Ramanas Rose.) Pure white-flowered variety. 50c. each; \$3.50 per ten.

With the above, the following can be used to advantage, for the reason that their flowering period is confined to a short period only:

Harrison's Yellow. Deep yellow in great profusion of semi-double flowers in mid June. 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

Madam Plantier. Forms a large bush, with very double pure white flowers in showy masses in June. 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

ROSES FOR CUT FLOWERS

The following are the best of their classes. To increase the list is to simply duplicate colors, but we are glad at all times to supply such other sorts as meet the individual tastes of our customers.

HYBRID PERPETUALS. The twelve hardiest varieties for general use.

Alfred Colomb. Bright crimson; fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach. Carmine pink; fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink; dwarf.

Captain Hayward. Deep pink, of finest form.

Frau Karl Druschki. Purest white; early and late.

General Jacqueminot. Glowing crimson; fragrant.

Jules Margotten. Crimson-rose.

Mabel Morrison. Dwarf; white-tinged with blush.

Magna Charta. Bright carmine pink.

Madam Gabriel de Luizert. Delicate pink; fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; fragrant.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry red; early and late.

40 cts. each; \$3.50 per ten; \$25 per 100; strong two-year plants.

The set of twelve varieties as above for \$4.



Rose Captain Hayward.

THE HARDIEST HYBRID TEAS

None are as hardy as the last list, but with earthing up in winter any of the following list can be successfully carried through the winter. The almost constant succession of flowers produced by this class renders them indispensable.

Caroline Testout. Silvery pink; deliciously fragrant.

Grus au Teplitz. Deep crimson; fragrant; prolific.

Gloire de Dijon. Yellow with orange markings; deliciously fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White; fragrant; in showy clusters.

Killarney. Deep pink in very large petalled flowers; fragrant.

La France. Silvery-rose; fragrant.

Liberty. Glowing crimson; fragrant.

Madam Abel Chatenay. Salmon pink; fragrant.

Souv. de Pres Carnot. Pale pink; fragrant.

Strong plants, 50 cts. each; \$3.50 per ten; \$30 per 100.

The set of nine varieties noted above, \$2.50.

MOSS ROSES

Blanche Moreau. Double; pure white.

Crested Moss. Deep pink; buds beautifully mossed.

Salet. Double; light rose pink.
50 cts. each; \$3.50 per ten.

HYBRID WICHURIANA ROSES

A valuable class of beautiful foliated roses, very effective in flowering effects. As pillar roses these are unexcelled, combining beautiful foliage with a wealth of bloom.

Pink Roamer. Sgl. Bright pink flowers.

Hiawatha. Sgl. Deep red, very floriferous in large clusters.

Lady Gay. Showy clusters of double pink flowers.

Sweetheart. Very fragrant double white flowers.

W. C. Egan. Bushy, semi-climbing habits. A constant succession of fragrant, double white flowers.

50 cts. each; \$4. per ten.

POLYANTHA ROSES

A beautiful class of dwarf everblooming hardy roses for bedding or edging use, giving a constant succession of flowers all summer.

Cecile Brunner. Salmon pink, deeper centre.

Clothilde Soupert. Very double white, tinged with pink.

Etoile d'Or. Double citron, yellow shading to chrome.

See also Novelties, page 5.

50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

HYBRID SWEET BRIARS

A class of rapid growth, with fragrant foliage and showy masses of single flowers in abundance.

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose.

Anne of Gierstein. Dark crimson.

Lady Penzance. Soft copper with metallic lustre.

Flora McIvor. Pure white, flushed with rose.
50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

CLIMBING ROSES. See page 22.

ROSE NOVELTIES. See page 3.



A Wistaria Arbor.

Vines

TO make the dwelling really home-like, how indispensable is an assortment of vines, clothing the piazza or house-walls to efface the glaring "newness" of the recently-built residence, and add so much to the comfort of the occupants. The barely tolerated lattice-work around the laundry yard can be made an expanse of gorgeous beauty, by planting a few rambblers or other flowering vines. Overgrown trellises may relieve blank walls, and clinging ivies adorn masonry, at trifling expense. Vines give mid-air effects. Do your gardening in three dimensions. The smallest residence can exhibit a considerable variety of features which the great range in character of vines (as foliage, color and period of bloom) makes possible. The most satisfactory forms are given below, classified in a manner conducive to intelligent choice.

ABBREVIATIONS—For growth: Ramp., rampant, 30 feet or more; Vig., vigorous, 12-30 feet; Mod., moderate, up to 12 feet. For time of blooming: Spg., spring; E., early summer; Sm., midsummer; Aut., late summer and fall.

TRELLIS VINES, BLOSSOMING

CLEMATIS coccinea. (Red. C.) Mod.; all Sm.; red and yellow flowers. 35 cts. each.

paniculata. (Japan C.) Vig.; Aut.; sheets of fragrant white blossoms. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

Henryi. (Henry's C.) Mod.; all Sm.; large white flowers, conspicuous. 75 cts. each.

Jackmanni. (Jackman's C.) Mod.; all Sm.; large purple flowers; splendid. 75 cts. each.

LONICERA belgica. (Belgian Honeysuckle.) Mod.; all Sm.; buff and red. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

japonica Halliana. (Hall's H.) Mod.; all Sm.; yellow flowers, fragrant; stands considerable shade; is nearly evergreen, and makes trim cover for small trellis; desirable. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

sempervirens. (Scarlet H.) Mod.; Sm.; red flowers in graceful clusters. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

Climbing Roses

50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

Baltimore Belle. Mod.; E.; large blush flowers, in profusion.

Carmine Pillar. Mod.; E.; best dark, single-flowered climbing rose.

Crimson Rambler. Ramp.; E.; well-known.

Dawson. Ramp.; E.; best pink form; large flowers, semi-double, prolific.

Dorothy Perkins. Ramp.; E.; pink clusters; very showy; fine dark, pretty foliage. Serves as a "Pink Rambler;" exquisite.

Gloire de Dijon. Tender; yellow; splendid where sheltered and protected.

Hiawatha. Ramp.; E.; deep red, single, new.

Lady Gay. Ramp.; E.; large pink clusters.

multiflora. Ramp.; E.; clusters, single white blossoms; parent of the Rambler.

Sweetheart. Ramp.; E.; blush-white.

W. C. Egan. Mod.; E.; best white climber.

TECOMA radicans. (Trumpet Vine.) Vig.; Sm.; showy, enormous orange blossoms in graceful clusters; blooms when few vines, shrubs or trees are in flower; pinnate foliage; attractive. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

WISTARIA sinensis. (Chinese W.) Ramp.; Spg.; pale purple drooping racemes of graded pea-shaped blossoms; very picturesque; elegant; stands moisture; needs sun. 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

alba. White-flowered form of above. Ramp.; Spg.; distinct. \$1 each.

TRELLIS VINES, OF FOLIAGE AND FRUITING VALUE

AKEBIA quinata. Vig.; leaflets small, oval, in pretty radiate clusters of five's; combines well with next. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten. Keeps green in fall.

AMPELOPSIS quinifolia. (Woodbine.) Vig.; large leaf clusters in five's; very dark; bright red in fall; stands dryness or shade. 25 cts. each; \$2 per ten.

CELASTRUS scandens. (Bittersweet. Roxbury Waxwork.) Vig.; clean, oval leaves; bright scarlet and red fruit clusters; stands shade. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

LYCIUM chinense. (Matrimony Vine.) Small leaves and pendent red fruit; vigorous drooping shoots. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten. The last two arch prettily over the tops of bank walls.

ROSA wichuraiana. (Memorial Rose.) Vig.; dark small leaf of very pretty pattern; does well on sunny banks where its flowers of various tints of white, yellow and pink in the hybrid forms make beautiful display. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

VITIS coignetiae. (Crimson Glory Vine.) Ramp.; pretty foliage; brilliant red in fall. 50 cts. each.

labrusca. (Wild Grape.) The high value of the leaf pattern, as adornment on architecture, is coming to be recognized; Ramp 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

CLINGING VINES, FOR STONE, CEMENT OR BRICK-WORK

AMPELOPSIS Engelmanni. (E's Woodbine.) A form of the woodbine possessing suckers with which it clings to any surface; good on shady, cold walls. 35 cts. each.

tricuspidata or Veitchii. (Boston Ivy.) Leaf-pattern, varies much on same shoot; makes dark, thick mat. Much used on city buildings; Ramp. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

EUONYMUS radicans. (Creeping Spindle Tree.) Small dark evergreen foliage, slow growth; stands shade; useful in confined spaces and for winter effect; very pretty. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

Carrieri. Broad-leaved C. S. T. 35 cts. each. \$3 per ten.

variegata. Variegated form; striking. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

HEDERA helix. (English Ivy.) Vig.; evergreen; pretty five-angled leaves; requires shade. 35 cts. each.

GROUND COVERS

LONICERA Halliana (for shade);

Ampelopsis quinifolia (shady or dry spots);

Lycium chinense (dry spots, bushy);

Celastrus scandens (shady spots, bushy);

Rosa wichuraiana and hybrids as Dorothy Perkins (sunny banks);

Euonymus radicans (evergreen.)

See descriptions above.

Rhododendron and Azalea Gardens

MANNING'S Monograph No. 2, Hardy Rhododendrons, Azaleas and the Mountain Laurel, is a complete and valuable treatise on Hardy Rhododendrons and Azaleas, giving full cultural directions and describing all trustworthy kinds. If you have not received a copy it is yours for the asking.

As with other horticultural subjects, it is most important to know the limitations as to selections of kinds, their distinctions and hardihood. The following lists are the results of two generations' experience, and can be depended upon.

While Rhododendrons and Azaleas are wonderfully effective in whatever manner they may be successfully grown, it is possible to add greatly to the charm of every plantation, and this list is a guide as to what other plants enjoy the same soils and conditions and the use of which would give added interest.

The Floramead and Reading Nurseries offer advice based on the 55 years of experience that is of much consequence in handling this more expensive nursery material. A first visit of inspection, to learn your needs and the possibilities your grounds possess, is made *on request only*, free of expense.



Rhododendron hybridum.

ANDROMEDA (Pieris) *floribunda*. (Fetterbush.) Evergreen of globular outline with showy spikes of flower buds forming in autumn, remaining effective through the winter and flowering in early spring. 1 ft., \$1.50 each.

Japonica. Choice Japanese species with glossier foliage, more upright habit and larger drooping clusters of white flowers. 1 ft., \$1 each.

speciosa see *Zenobia pulverulenta*.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *uva-ursi*. (Bearberry.) Low creeping evergreen with matted growth and glossy green leaves. 50 cts. each.



Azalea calendulacea

Azaleas

All Azaleas thrive with Rhododendrons, and require the same cultural details; they are also effective in groups by themselves. We have a very fine assortment in a variety of grades and sizes.

AZALEA arborescens. (Smooth Azalea.) Large growing species with showy, deliciously fragrant, white flowers tinged with pink. Bushy plants, 15 in., \$1 each; 2 ft., \$2 each.

calendulacea. (Flame A.) Tall growth; showy clusters of flowers in June, varying from orange to glowing scarlet. 18 in. \$1 each; 2 ft., \$2 each.

mollis. (Chinese A.) Dense globular habit of growth; showy masses of flowers appearing just in advance of the foliage in May and varying in color from pure white to rich shades of red and orange. Unnamed 1 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

AZALEA mollis, *Continued*

18 in., \$1.50 each; \$12 per ten. All with bloom buds. Extra heavy specimen plants specially quoted.

Named Mollis Azaleas

Alphonse Lavellee. Orange and scarlet.

Comte de Gomer. Lively rose and orange.

Dr. Leon Vignes. White with nankeen and orange.

Frisia. Bright rose.

Margo Koster. White with yellow throat.

Tubantia. Vermillion red, center nankeen. Strong plants, with many buds, \$1.50 each;

\$12.50 per ten.

The set of six distinct named sorts, \$7.

AZALEA nudiflora. (Pinxta-flower.) A charming native of larger growth with showy masses of flowers in June varying in shades to clear pink. 1 ft., 75 cts. each; 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

Pontica. (Ghent Azaleas.)

A fine class of taller growing hybrids than the Mollis or Chinese Azaleas, and blooming after the leaves are partially expanded; unnamed seedlings ranging in color from clear yellow to intense vermillion. 18 in., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

Named Ghent Azaleas

Bouquet de Flore. Salmon Rose.

Charles Baumann. Dark red.

Daviesii. White, very fragrant.

Geante des Batailles. Dark carmine red.

Louis A. vanHoutte. Double, soft rose.

Narcissiflora. Double sulphur yellow.

Strong plants with many bloom buds, \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per ten.

The set of six named varieties, \$7.

AZALEA Vaseyii. A new strong upright bushy growing species with soft porcelain pink flowers of varying shades in early May. 12 to 18 in., \$1 each; \$8 per ten. 2 ft., \$2 and upwards.

viscosa. (White Swamp Honeysuckle.) A charming tall growing native with wonderfully fragrant, viscid flowers in late June and July. 1-2 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

BERBERIS aquifolia. (Mahonia or Ash-berry.) Broad evergreen glossy green foliage; yellow flowers; blue berries. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

ilicifolia. (Holly-leaved Barberry.) A dense globular shrub with Holly-like almost evergreen foliage; a very distinctive effect. 50 cts. each.

BUXUS sempervirens. (Box-wood.) A well-known dense growing evergreen, requiring a sheltered location to thrive, but very effective for its formal outline and capable of the closest shearing. Innatural effect of growth, 12 to 15 in., 60 cts. each; \$5 per ten; 18-24 in., \$1 each; \$9 per ten. In Pyramid form (trimmed) 3 ft., \$3 each; 4 ft., \$5 each. Trained as standards, \$3 each.

nana. (Dwarf Box.) The plant so extensively used for garden edgings. \$1 per dozen; \$7.50 per hundred.

CALLUNA vulgaris. (Scotch Heather.) Low growing, choice evergreen, with spikes of pink flowers in succession after June. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

var. alba. Pure white flowered form. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

COTONEASTER horizontalis. A nearly prostrate creeping shrub, with evergreen glossy green foliage and myriads of showy scarlet berries in fall and winter. 75 cts. each.

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata. (Leather-leaf.) A native, with evergreen foliage and drooping clusters of white flowers in late April; dwarf spreading habit. 50 cts. each.

CLETHRA alnifolia. (Sweet-pepper Bush.) Upright habit, with showy branched spikes of spicily fragrant creamy white flowers in late mid-summer. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

acuminata. (Southern Pepper-bush.) A rare southern species of stronger growth, with arching spikes of creamy white flowers in July. 50 cts. each.

CORNUS floridus. (Flowering Dogwood.) A small tree with masses of showy white flowers in May; thrives in shade. 3 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

CORNUS, Continued

var. rubra. (Pink-flowering Dogwood.) Charming and rare pink variety. 3 ft., \$1 each.

DAPHNE cneorum. (Garland-flower.) Charming evergreen of carpet like growth, with dense heads of charmingly fragrant flowers in May and at intervals throughout the summer. 75 cts. each. Strong plants.

ERICA carnea. (Spring Heath.) Beautiful soft foliaged evergreen, with showy branched spikes of red flowers in earliest spring. 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.



The Garland Flower.

vagans. (Cornish H.) Another perfectly hardy and charming evergreen, with rich purple flowers in spring and again after mid-summer. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

EUONYMUS radicans. (Creeping Spindle-tree.) A low-growing evergreen, forming a perfect ground cover, or attaches itself firmly to stones and tree trunks. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

var. vgt. Foliage handsomely marbled with pink and cream. 35 cts. each.

var. fruticosus. (Fruiting Creeping E.) The female berry bearing form with larger foliage and showy orange red berries. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

IBERIS corraefolia. (Hardy Candytuft.) Low evergreen shrub with narrow leaves and masses of purest white flowers in spring. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

ILEX verticillata. (Winter-berry.) Large growing deciduous shrub with glowing scarlet berries studding the branches autumn. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

crenata. (Japanese Holly.) Charming evergreen bush, with small glossy leaves and black berries; of medium, irregularly rounded growth; not hardy under most exposed conditions. 1 ft., \$1 each.

glabra. (Ink-berry.) A low growing evergreen native of rounded habit of growth. 1 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

opaca. (American Holly.) A small tree of slow growth, but thriving under conditions favoring Rhododendron culture; holly like evergreen foliage; crimson berries. \$1.50 each.

KALMIA latifolia. (Mountain Laurel.) This most beautiful of all American native plants has been a specialty with this establishment for many years. Few broad-leaved evergreens are as beautiful in foliage, and none can excel the beauty and delicate form of its flowers, so wonderfully shaped and ornamented with such elegant shades of color. Flowers in large and showy clusters in late June and July, varying from pure white to deep rich shade of pink. Fine nursery grown stock, with balls of earth to insure best transplanting results. 18 in., \$1.50 each; \$12 per 10. 2 ft., \$2.50 each; with bloom buds.

angustifolia. (Lamb-kill.) Of low growth, with narrow semi-evergreen foliage and small clusters of rose-purple flowers. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

ITEA virginica. Small upright shrub with glossy foliage and white flowers in clusters in July. 35 cts. each.

LEIOPHYLLUM prostratum. (Sand Myrtle.) Choice evergreen of low rounded habit, with terminal heads of white tinged rose flowers in June. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

LEUCOTHOE Catesbyii. (Catesbyii's Andromeda.) Of charming effect with the peculiarly graceful habit of the whole plant, to which the beautiful showy glossy green evergreen foliage and showy pendant clusters of white flowers studding the length of the branches

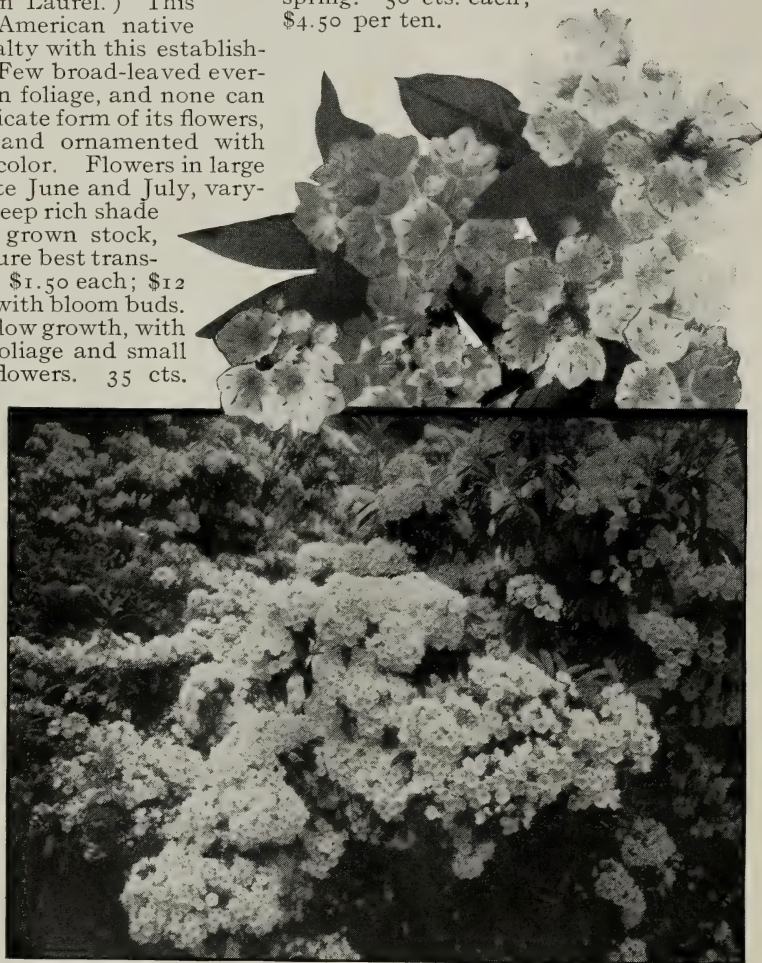
LEUCOTHOE Catesbyii, Continued

in June and July add much to make this a most deserving plant. 75c. each; \$7 per 10.

MAGNOLIA glauca. (White Bay.) Our most charming native, with semi-evergreen deep glossy green showy foliage and deliciously fragrant pure white cup-shaped flowers in June, July and August; charming for shady spots. \$1 each. (See back page of cover.)

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. (Japanese Spurge.) A grand cover plant for the densest shade, forming a carpet of growth; with dark glossy green foliage in whorls. 25 cts. each; \$2 per ten; \$15 per 100.

RHODORA canadensis. (Rhodora.) Showy clusters of rosy purple flowers in early spring. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.



Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel.)



Rhododendrons at Wellesley, Mass.

RHODODENDRONS

Our collections are always most complete, and we have supplied many of the notable Rhododendron Gardens in New England. Large importations are yearly made of the hardiest Hybrid Rhododendrons, the rule being rigidly followed to handle no varieties other than those of unquestioned hardihood.

Named Hardy Hybrids

- Album elegans.** Tall; light blush, becoming white. 2 ft., \$2 each.
- Atrosanguineum.** Open habit; blood red; early. 18 in., \$1.75 each.
- Boule de Neige.** Globular habit; pure white; early. 15-18 in., \$1.50 each.
- Caractacus.** Upright oval habit; splendid foliage; rich purplish crimson in immense trusses. 18 in., \$2 each.
- Charles Bagley.** Broad dense habit; cherry red; late. 18-24 in., \$2.50 each.
- Charles Dickens.** Compact; early; bright scarlet. 18-24 in., \$2 each.
- Delicatissimum.** Upright vigorous habit; white suffused with pink; late. \$1.50.
- Everestianum.** Hardest of all hybrids; dense globular habit; rosy-lilac, spotted

RHODODENDRONS, *Continued*

- with yellow, and crinkled on the margins; very free blooming. 18 in., \$2 each.
- H. W. Sargent.** Loose habit; enormous crimson trusses; very late. 18-24 in., \$2.50 each.
- Giganteum.** Upright habit; cherry red. 18 in., \$2 each.
- Lady Armstrong.** Irregular habit; pale rose, beautifully spotted; prolific. \$2.50.
- Lady Cleremont.** Globular outline; deepest crimson. 18 in., \$2; 24 in., \$3 each.
- Mrs. Milner.** Compact globular habit; rich crimson. 18 in., \$2 each.
- Purpureum grandiflorum.** Open habit; rich plum; late; vigorous. 18 in., \$1.75 each.
- Roseum elegans.** Dense globular habit; deep rosy purple; free blooming. 18 in., \$2 each.

Rhododendron Species

These are of the highest value in use with the Hybrid Rhododendrons to extend the season of bloom, to give varied habit of growth and variation in the foliage effect.

RHODODENDRON Catawbiense. Of round compact habit making a large bush to the eventual height of six to eight feet. Trusses of showy flowers ranging in shades of purple and rosy lilac. 1 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. 2-3 ft., \$2 each; \$15 per ten.

hirsutum. (Alpine Rose.) The dwarf growing Swiss species; flowers deep pink in compact heads in July. \$1 each.

maximum. (Great Bay.) The tall growing rare native species so much used to supplement and produce immediate effects in Rhododendron plantations, thus producing results that with hybrids alone would require many years of growth to produce. We introduced the collecting of this species, and have handled hundreds of car-loads of the plants. Write for

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, *Continued*

special quotations on quantities. 1 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten. Collected plants, bushy with balls of earth attached. 2-3 ft., \$2 each; \$16 per ten. 3-4 ft., \$2.50 each; \$20 per ten. 4-5 ft., \$5 and upwards.

punctatum. A dense globular growing species with handsome small foliage, and with many showy small clusters of pale pink or white flowers. \$1.50 each.

Wilsonianum. (Wilson's R.) Of compact habit, with dark green foliage and heads of deep red flowers. \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per ten.

STUARTIA pentagnya. (American Camellia.) A rare deciduous shrub or small tree with large and showy white flowers in early June, and with petals most beautifully crimped; rare and choice. 75 cts. each.

VACCINEUM corymbosum. (High-bush Blueberry.) Tall native shrub adapted for use in Rhododendron gardens, with foliage taking on the most brilliant autumn tints. 2 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.



Rhododendrons at Brookline, Mass.

VACCINEUM, Continued

pennsylvanicum. A low creeping native shrub well adapted as a ground cover that thrives in shade. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

macrocarpon. (Cranberry.) This native forms a densely matted carpet which admirably replaces turf. 15 cts. each; 75 cts. per ten; \$6 per 100.

VINCA minor. (Perriwinkle.) The well-known evergreen carpeting plant with deep shining green foliage and blue flowers. 15 cts. each; \$1 per ten; \$10 per 100.

YUCCA filamentosa. (Spanish Bayonet.) Narrow sword-like foliage, giving a rounded bristle-like effect, with tall showy spikes of creamy flowers on a stem 3 to 4 feet high. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

XANTHORRHIZ apiifolia. (Shrub Yellow-root.) A low deciduous shrub with ample foliage and showy clusters of purple flowers in spring; forms a low, dense growth, and thrives in shade or sun. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.



Rhododendron Maximum in Bloom.

FERNS

The following form valuable features in Rhododendron plantations and are the best for the purpose. The finely cut and graceful effect of foliage are valuable foils against the broader foliage of other plants.

ADIANTUM pedatum. (Maiden Hair Fern.)
DICKSONIA pilosiuscula. (Gossamer Fern.)
OSMUNDIA cinnamomea. (Cinnamon Fern.)
OSMUNDIA regalis. (Royal Fern.)
POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides. (Christmas Fern.)

The above supplied at 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100.

ACCESSORY PLANTS FOR RHODODENDRON GARDENS

The following, described under Garden Flowers, are all valuable. In beds of Rhododendrons and Azaleas they should be used in liberal quantities, and we are ready to make special prices on larger quantities.

Aconitum autumnale. (Monkshood.)
Ægopodium podagraria vgta. (Vgtd. Goutweed.)
Ajuga reptans. (Bugle.)
Anemone pennsylvanica.
Cimicifuga racemosa. (Snake-root.)
Digitalis purpurea. (Foxglove.)
Epimedium rubrum. (Barren-wort.)
Funkia lancifolia. (Plantain-lily.)
Gentiana Andrewsii. (Closed Gentian.)
Hemerocallis fulva. (Tawny Day-lily.)

Hemerocallis flava. (Lemon Day-lily.)
Hemerocallis Thunbergii. (Thunberg's Day-lily.)
Liatris pycnostachya. (Blazing Star.)
Lobelia cardinalis. (Cardinal-flower.)
Lysimachia clethroides. (White Loosestrife.)
Polygonatum multiflorum. (Soloman's Seal.)
Primula officinalis. (Polyanthus.)
Thermopsis mollis.
Tricyrtis hirta nigra. (Toad-flax.)
 Any of the above 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten.
 \$10 per 100.

LILIES should also be liberally used in Rhododendron plantations. Special attention is called to those varieties listed under Garden Flowers. (See Page 37.)



Seashore Planting at Nahant, Mass.

Seashore Planting Problems

WITH the immensely diversified character of the New England seacoast, there arise many difficult problems. What to plant to withstand wind-swept locations with the very varied soil conditions, ranging from pure sand to barren ledges, usually accompanied with salt-laden winds, is a problem which to the inexperienced planter often means repeated failure. Saline conditions of the soil, and often low tide-swept soils, present another problem which familiarity alone can solve.

We have designed and planted the grounds of sea-shore estates from Long Branch, N. J., to Eastport, Me. An experience of over sixty years in this work, is a factor of the greatest value to the owners of such estates;—is taken advantage of by many, and is open to you.

The following notes are general; specific cases can only be solved by a personal examination. Much information, however, can be gained from the suggestions herewith.

TO HIDE BARRENNESS

The following are adapted to the most barren soil conditions, and will best withstand wind-swept exposures and salt-laden atmospheres; they will admit of isolated planting.

Trees

AILANTHUS glandulosa. (Tree of Heaven.) Rapid growth; long showy compound foliage. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana. (Red Cedar.) Moderate growth; dense, generally conical habit and dark evergreen foliage. 3 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

PINUS mughus. (Maritime Pine.) Dense branched, dark evergreen globular effect. 1-2 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

POPULUS balsamifera. (Balm of Gilead.) Very rapid growth, with broad glossy green aromatic foliage. 6-8 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.



A Bit of Seashore Planting

Shrubs

MYRICA cerifera. (Wax Myrtle.) Dense globular growth, semi-evergreen foliage and silvery grey berries.

GENISTA tinctoria. (Dyer's Broom.) Yellow flowers in July.

HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides. (Sea Buckthorn.) Tall growth. Silvery narrow foliage, orange berries.

PRUNUS maritima. (Beech Plum.) A large shrub with ample foliage, white flowers and blue plums.

ROSA rugosa. (Ramanas Rose.) Dense habit, elegant foliage, showy red or white flowers in succession and brilliant crimson hips.

lucida. (Shining-leaved Rose.) A showy dark pink, single flowered native.

RHUS typhina. (Stag-horn Sumac.) Rapid tall growth. Compound foliage; brilliant autumn colors.

glabra. (Smooth Sumac.) Of dwarfer growth; equally effective.

YUCCA filamentosa. (Spanish Bayonet.) Sword-like evergreen foliage with tall spikes, showy white flowers.

Price 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per hundred, unless otherwise noted.

TO CREATE SHELTER PLANTATIONS

A shelter plantation is the first requisite for protection to the more ornamental material to follow. The list given is supplementary to the above and is the result of our wide experience in this line of work.

Trees

ACER platanoides. (Norway Maple.) Dense foliage; sturdy broad habit. 8-10 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

pseudo-platanus. (Sycamore M.) Thick foliage; dense shade. \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

saccharinum. (Silver M.) Rapid growth; silvery foliage. 6-8 ft.; \$9 per ten.

BETULA alba. (White Birch.) Rapid growth; small foliage. \$1 each; \$7.50 per ten.

populifolia. (Grey Birch.) A common rapid growing native. 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

EUONYMUS europeus. (Spindle Tree.) Thickly set foliage; showy fruits. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

Bungeanus. (Bunge's S. T.) Rapid growth. Peach like foliage; profuse in berry effect. \$1 each.

PICEA alba. (White Spruce.) The most dependable evergreen for sea-shore planting. 3 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

PINUS austriaca. (Austrian Pine.) Long dense foliage; rounded conical habit. 2-3 ft., \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

sylvestris. (Scotch P.) Irregular habit. Red bark. 3 ft., 75 cts. each; \$7 per ten.

PLATANUS orientalis. (Oriental Plane.) Rapid growth; broad habit; large foliage. \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

POPULUS alba. (Silver Poplar.) Rapid irregular growth. Silvery foliage. 4-6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

monolifera. (Carolina P.) Very rapid growth. Broad foliage. 6-8 ft., 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per ten.

nigra italica. (Lombardy P.) Very rapid growth; columnar habit. 6-8 ft., 40 cts. each; \$3.75 per ten.

QUERCUS robur. (English Oak.) Densely branched; deeply cut small leaves. 4-6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

SALIX alba var. regalis. (Silver Willow.) Silky; notably silvery, small foliage; dense bushy habit. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

laurifolia. (Laurel-leaved Willow.) Dark, glossy green foliage. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

vitellina aurea. (Golden-barked W.) Golden bark in winter. 75 cts. each; \$6 per ten.

Shrubs

AMORPHA fruticosa. (Indigo-shrub.) Finely cut foliage. Purple flowers. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

ARALIA pentaphylla. (Five-leaved Aralia.) Rapid arching growth; grey bark; deeply cut foliage. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

- BACCHARIS** *hamifolia*. (Groundsel-shrub.) Upright growth; showy flower-like effect, in Sept. 2 ft., 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.
- DEUTSIA** *crenata*. Rapid upright growth; showy pink or white flowers. 35 cts.
- ILEX** *verticillata*. (Winter-berry.) Showy berries, all winter. 2 ft., 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.
- LIGUSTRUM** *ciliatum*. (Siberian Privet.) Rapid growth; arching habit; semi-evergreen. 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.
- ovalifolium*. (California P.) Glossy evergreen habit. Not hardy enough for general use north of Plymouth, Mass. 3 ft., 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.
- vulgaris*. (English P.) Dense almost evergreen; with small leaves. 2 ft., 35 cts.
- LONICERA** *Morrowii*. (Morrow's Bush Honey-suckle.) Broad spreading; brilliant berry effect. 35 cts. each.
- RHAMNUS** *Purshiana*. (Western Buckthorne.) Rapid growth; densely set, glossy foliage. 35 cts. each.
- SAMBUCUS** *canadensis*. (Elder-berry.) Rapid growing. White flowers. 35 cts.
- SPIRAEA** *opulifolia*. (Nine-bark.) Very rapid growth. Ample foliage. 35 cts. each.
- van Houtteii*. (Bridal-wreath.) Arching habit; white flowers in profusion. 35 cts.
- TAMARISK** *odessiana*. Thread like foliage; pink flowers in Aug. 35 cts. each.
- VIBURNUM** *dentatum*. (Arrow-wood.) Handsome foliage; showy white flowers; steel-blue berries. 35 cts. each.
- lantana*. (Wayfaring-tree.) Broad growth; velvety foliage. 35 cts. each.

IN SHELTERED LOCATIONS

Shelter plantations being provided or naturally sheltered sea-shore conditions being present, the following can be recommended as succeeding even in salt-laden atmospheres.

Deciduous Trees

- ACER** *pseudo-platanus*. (Sycamore Maple.) Thick, dense, broad foliage. \$1 each.
- FAGUS** *Riversii*. (River's Purple Beech.) Dense, symmetrical habit; deepest blood red foliage. Specimens, \$2 to \$5 each.
- TILIA** *dasystyla*. (European Linden.) Dense, pyramidal habit; fragrant flowers. 6-7 ft., \$1 each.
- ULMUS** *campestris*. (English Elm.) Small leaves, densely twigged habit. 6-8 ft., \$1 each.
- americana*. (American Elm.) 6-8 ft., \$1.

Evergreen Trees

- ABIES** *concolor*. (Colorado Silver Fir.) Elegant soft green foliage; choice for specimen growth. 2 ft., \$3.00 each.
- PICEA** *pungens glauca*. (Colorado Silver Spruce.) Brilliant silvery foliage. The most conspicuous of all evergreen specimen trees. 2 ft., \$3 and up.
- orientalis*. (Oriental S.) Very densely branched; darkest glossy foliage effect. 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 ft., \$2.50 each.
- PSEUDO-tsuga** *Douglassi*. (Douglass' Fir.) Rapid growth; a fine lawn specimen tree. 3 ft., \$1 each; 4 ft., \$2 each.

For massing purposes, and to create evergreen foliage effects, most of the plants embraced in the lists on page 11 can be used.

Flowering Shrubs

While a great variety of shrubs will succeed where proper shelter conditions are provided, the following are especially recommended.

- CEANOTHUS** *Americanus*. (New Jersey Tea.) White flowers in showy spikes in Aug.
- FORSYTHIA** *Fortunei*. (Golden-bell.) Festoons of yellow flowers in May.
- HIBISCUS** *syriacus*. (Althea or Rose of Sharon.) In all colors; blooming from Aug. to October.
- HYDRANGEA** *paniculata* gr. fl. Great trusses of white-tinged pink flower-heads from Aug. to October.
- KERRIA** *Japonica*. (Jew's Mallow.) Graceful habit, finest cut foliage and yellow flowers in masses all summer.
- LESPIDESA** *penduliflora*. (Sweet-pea Shrub.) Arching habit, rapid growth with drooping masses of rich purple flowers in Sept.
- PHILADELPHUS** *coronarius aureus*. (Golden Syringa.) Rich golden yellow foliage throughout the summer.
- SYRINGA** *rothmagensis rubra*. (Rouen Lilac.) *villosa*. (Himalayan L.) Dense spikes of creamy white flowers in July.
- SPIRAEA** *Anthony Waterer*. A continuous succession of crimson flowers.
- WEIGELIA**. (Diervilla.) *Eva Rathke*; an almost continuous succession of dark red, trumpet-shaped flowers in showy clusters.
- rosea*. (Pink W.) Soft pink and white.
- candida*. (White W.) Pure white.
- SPIRAEA** *van Houtteii*. Vigorous arching growth; festoons of white flowers in early June.

Prices of the above shrubs, 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten; \$25 per 100.



A Norway Spruce Screen.

Hedges

SCREENS AND WINDBREAKS

THE Hedge problem is more intricate than is generally understood, and the question of adaptability is often left to the purchaser, with no good basis of knowledge on his part to enable one to select properly. Hedges as substitutes for fences may easily be made to combine full utility with economy at the outset and add charm in habit, flower and foliage, which gives interest at all periods of the year.

Quotations are for the lighter grades of plants usually provided for hedge work.

DWARF OUTLINING HEDGES

BERBERIS Thunbergii. (Japanese Barberry.) The par-excellence of hedge plants, combining perfect hardihood, graceful habit, neat glossy green foliage, with interesting flowers in the spring, followed by brilliant scarlet berries studding the length of the branches and remaining in perfection throughout the winter; plant in single rows 18 inches apart. 1 ft., \$10 per 100; 18 in., \$15 per 100; 2 ft., \$20 per 100.

FORMAL HEDGES

Where it is desired to keep the lines of hedge closely pruned to rigid lines and form, the following are the best:

LIGUSTRUM Ibotii. (Siberian Privet.) Of strict upright growth; perfectly hardy, a perfect substitute for the next. 2 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 ft., \$15 per 100. (Plant 15 inches apart in a single row.)

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Thick glossy green foliage; very desirable but unreliable as to hardiness. 2 ft., \$7.50 per 100; 3 ft., \$10 per 100. (Plant 9 inches apart in double rows.)

THUYA occidentalis. (Arbor Vitae.) Dense habit; evergreen; has stood the test of years. 2 ft., \$20 per 100; 3 ft., \$30 per 100; 4 ft., \$40 per 100. (Plant 18 inches apart in single rows.)

TSUGA canadensis. (Hemlock.) The finest evergreen formal hedge for all except seriously windswept locations. 2 ft., \$6 per ten; \$50 per 100.

BARRIER HEDGES

Where conditions require an impenetrable barrier, the following are very satisfactory:

BERBERIS vulgaris. (Common Barberry.) Graceful habit; showy fruit; thorny. 18 inches, \$10 per 100; 2 ft., \$15 per 100. (Plant 15 inches apart.)

CRATAEGUS oxyacantha. (English Hawthorne.) A stiff, spiny hedge capable of close pruning. 3 ft., \$15 per 100. (Plant 18 inches apart in single or double rows.)

LIGUSTRUM ciliatum. (Amoor-river Privet.) Graceful arching habit; semi-evergreen; dense twigged. 2 ft., \$10 per 100. (Plant 18 inches apart in single rows.)

RHAMNUS catharticus. (Buckthorn.) Very thorny; usually closely pruned. 3 ft., \$10 per 100; 4 ft., \$15 per 100. (Plant 2 feet apart in single rows.)

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos. (Honey Locust.) Needle-like thorns; finely-cut leaves; bears close pruning. 3 ft., \$10 per 100.

FLOWERING HEDGES

These hedges should be allowed to grow naturally to show the individuality of growth of the plants, rather than to be closely pruned.

CORNUS alba. (Red Ozier.) Broad habit; coral-red bark. \$3 per ten; \$25 per 100. (Plant 3 feet apart.)

HYDRANGEA paniculata gr. fl. Wonderfully effective, with the immense trusses of white and pink from August to frost. \$3 per ten; \$25 per 100. (Plant 3 feet apart.)

LONICERA Morrowii. (Morrow's Bush Honey-suckle.) Broad spreading; buff flowers followed by myriads of deep red fruits. \$3 per ten; \$25 per 100. (Plant 4 feet apart.)

ROSA rugosa. (Ramanas Rose.) Very ornamental foliage; a constant succession of showy clusters of large red or white flowers and conspicuous masses of crimson fruits. \$3 per ten; \$25 per 100. (Plant 3 feet apart.)

SPIRAEA van Houtteii. Wonderfully beautiful arching habit of growth; flowers of purest white, in festoons to quite hide the foliage in June. \$3 per ten; \$25 per 100. (Plant 3 feet apart.)

SYRINGA vulgaris. (Lilac.) Redolent with perfumed spikes of bloom in June. \$3 per ten; \$25 per 100. (Plant 2 feet apart.)

HEDGE SCREENS

Where it is desirable to screen out objectionable views, the following will suit the purpose:

POPULUS nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) Very rapid, columnar growth, making a tall curtain of foliage within narrow limits of space. 6-8 ft., \$5 per ten; \$35 per 100. 8-10 ft., \$8 per ten; \$65 per 100.

SALIX laurifolia. (Laurel-leaved Willow.) Dense upright growth; dark gloss green foliage. 4-6 ft., \$4.50 per ten; \$35 per 100. (Plant 3 feet apart.)

Sieboldii. (Siebold's W.) Graceful upright habit; the best quick growing Screen to a height of 10 feet. 3-4 ft., \$15 per 100. (Plant 3 feet apart.)

SPIRAEA opulifolia. (Nine-bark.) Rampant growing shrub to a height of ten feet. 4 ft., \$15 per 100. (Plant 3 feet apart.)

THUYA occidentalis. (Arbor Vitae.) Of moderate growth, eventually forming a columnar evergreen hedge; a perfect summer or winter screen. 2 ft., \$20 per 100; 3 ft., \$30 per 100; 4 ft., \$40 per 100. (Plant 18 inches apart.)

WINDBREAKS

The following will make a perfect protection against winds and storms and combine greatest rapidity of growth with adaptability to varied soil conditions.

LARIX europea. (Scotch Larch.) Very rapid in growth, with beautiful soft green foliage and graceful habit. While not evergreen, the density of the branching habit of the tree assures a very considerable winter protection. 2-4 ft., \$4 per ten; \$30 per 100. 4-6 ft., \$6 per ten; \$50 per 100. (Plant 3 feet apart.)

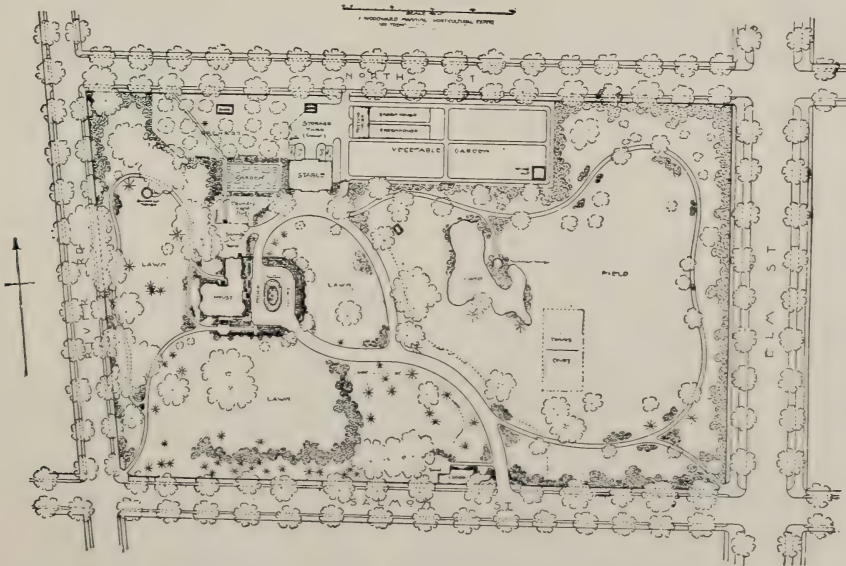
PICEA excelsa. (Norway Spruce.) The most rapid growing Spruce, quickly forming a dense mass of foliage impenetrable to winds. 1-2 ft., \$2.25 per ten; \$20 per 100. 2-2½ ft., \$4 per ten; \$30 per 100. (Plant 3 feet apart.)

PINUS strobus. (White Pine.) Most rapid growing of all evergreens, perfectly hardy, and thrives in all soils; no evergreen may be as highly recommended for longevity and general ornamental effect in wind-break plantations as this. 18 in., \$12.50 per 100. 3 ft., \$3 per ten; \$20 per 100. 4 ft., \$4 per ten; \$35 per 100. 6-7 ft., burlapped to preserve large balls of earth to the roots, \$2 each; \$18 per ten; \$150 per 100. 7-8 ft., burlapped, \$3.50 each; \$30.00 per ten; \$200 per 100. 8-10 ft., \$4 to \$7.50 each. (Plant 4 to 10 feet apart.)

PLANTING ADVICE

FOR fifty-seven years The Reading Nurseries have contributed trees, shrubs and fruits for the finer enjoyment of the home grounds of New England. For fifteen years previous to 1898 the present owner was intimately connected with the propagation, dissemination and practical use of every available type of tree, shrub or herb in producing landscape effects. For the last twenty years he has had to do with the actual development of a large number of the most important public and private grounds in America, has carried out such work in more than thirty states of the Union, and is thoroughly familiar with the principles of landscape design and execution.

For twenty-five years past we have supplied full landscape plans for hundreds of clients throughout the country. We are prepared to supply such in all cases where the necessity of the case requires it. Generally, within short distances a first visit is made free of charge. This visit may prove it is unnecessary to go to the expense of carefully drawn plans to scale, as simple sketches without cost may prove sufficient. The problem is considered in all its phases and advice freely given. Should it prove necessary to undertake carefully drawn plans with attendant surveys and studies, details as to terms for such may be arranged at this first visit.



PLAN FOR GROUNDS OF ESTATE IN MANCHESTER, N. H.



Berry-Bearing Shrubs

WHOSOEVER is familiar with any of the parks of our Massachusetts Metropolitan System, cannot fail to have been impressed with the value of berry-bearing shrubs for ornamental purposes. Nature has given her fruits as wide a range of color as her flowers; and the form, size and visible structure is scarcely less various. Profuse fruiting sets many shrubs ablaze with color at times when there is little bloom or fall tinting in the landscape. Fruiting effect lasts long into the winter, and begins when the "procession of the flowers" has begun to straggle. The most ornamental berries have a glistening and translucent quality not attained by flowers. A new realm of beauty opens before him who has once learned to appreciate the loveliness of plants in the fruiting stage.

As an economic consideration, experience shows that plants, such as listed below, suffer from less vandalism in exposed places by the road-side than the very popular shrubs of profuse bloom. Once established in spreading masses, they form a ground-cover much cheaper than lawn, as regards maintenance, and far more picturesque.

ARALIA spinosa. (Hercules' Club.) Thick club shaped stock, armed with sharp points; enormous compound leaves, and clusters of black berries; tropical in appearance; makes small tree. 2-4 ft., 50 cts. each.

BERBERIS vulgaris. (Common Barberry.) Medium shrub, arching branches lined with pendant fruit of bright red.

Thunbergi. (Japan B. Dwarf.) Slender branches dense, arching. Prolific.

CORNUS alba. (Siberian Dogwood.) White berries in clusters. Bright red bark.

sericea. (Kinnikinnik.) Native, moderately large; blue, turning white; wet land.

candissima. (Grey Dogwood.) White; densely twiggy, moderate, rounded.

CRATAEGUS cordata. (Washington Thorn.) Small tree, foliage like English thorn, large berries clinging in winter. 2-4 ft., 50 cts. each. 4-6 ft., \$1 each.

crus-galli. (Cock-spur Thorn.) Large haws, shining narrow leaves; long sharp thorns. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

CRATAEGUS, *Continued*

coccinea. (Scarlet Thorn.) Largest fruits. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

ELÆAGNUS longipes. (Oleaster.) Lustrous amber fruit beautifully gold-dotted; dark foliage; very effective. 75 cts. each.

EUONYMUS Europeanus. (Strawberry Tree.) Rosy arils, prettily angled, showing orange-colored seeds; prolific; striking in fall. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

atropurpureus. (Burning Bush.) Small; similar, but even more showy, with vermilion seeds. 50 cts. each.

bungeana. (Bunge's Spindle Tree.) Moderate; scarlet seeds exposed within white and yellow capsules; makes choice specimen. \$1 each.

alatus. (Winged Strawberry Bush.) Smaller fruit, corky branches; fall-coloring among the most brilliant of shrubs. 75 cts. to \$3 each.

yeddoensis. (Chinese S. Tree.) Large shrub, pink fruits in very showy clusters. \$1 each.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each; \$3 for ten; \$25 per 100.

Large specimen plants priced on selection.

HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides. (Sea Buckthorn.) Large; scarlet berries, blue-grey foliage.

ILICIOIDES mucronata. (Mountain Holly.) Pendant crimson fruit, early; medium; small dark green leaves. 75 cts. each.

LIGUSTRUM ciliatum. (Amoor Privet.) In winter the glossy black berries accentuate, with their dottings, the beautiful low and bushy habit of growth;



Euonymus. (Spindle Tree)

LONICERA morrowi. (Morrow's Honeysuckle.) Translucent red berries, early; fine shaped shrub, white to yellow flowers.

ruprechtiana. Related to above, larger; dark red flowers; crimson fruits.

xylosteum. Darker berries, bloom tinged red; upright habit; distinct grey bark.

MYRICA cerifera. (Wax Myrtle. Candleberry.) Waxy grey berries, in persistent clusters; glossy dark green leaves; cling late.

PHOTINIA villosa. White flowers, and brilliant scarlet winter fruits. 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each. 4-5 ft., \$1 each.

PYRUS arbutifolia. (Chokeberry.) Medium; red berries in very showy clusters; brilliant fall foliage.

nigra. Pink and white bloom; a neat low habit of growth; fruit showy black.

RHAMNUS catharticus. (Buckthorn.) Large; good foliage, black fruit, axillary; thorny.

RHUS typhina. (Staghorn Sumach.) The large-pointed clusters of richest purple fruits terminate the branches amid whorls of long feather-patterned leaves; a common native, but extremely handsome, especially with fall-colorations; stands sterility.

glabra. Smooth-barked species; greenish flowers are picturesque.

ROSA rugosa. (Ramanas Rose.) Large fruit, size of crab-apples, scarlet; leaves dark, handsome; flowers single pink or white.

multiflora. (Japan Rose.) Tall shrub, arching; bright red berries; long clusters of small white single roses.

SAMBUCUS racemosa. (Red-berried Elder.) Northern native, moderately large; peaked clusters of crimson fruit showy when common Elder is in bloom; showy in flower. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

canadensis. (Common Elder.) Large flat cymes of purple-black small berries; flower effect striking at a distance.

SORBUS americana. (Mountain Ash.) Loaded with orange fruit clusters in fall; hardy tree for lawn use. \$1 each.

aucuparia. (European Mt. Ash.) Similar, more delicate foliage. 75 cts. each.

SYMPHORICARPUS vulgaris. (Coralberry.) Indian Currant; crimson fruits cover the slender stems near the tips, which are dense and arch gracefully, making the plant useful for massing and outlining shrub plantations; stands shade and dryness.

racemosa. (Snowberry.) Showy clusters of pure white waxy fruits.

occidentalis. (Wolfberry.) Smaller habit than the common Snowberry and much more effective in fruiting effect; a great improvement. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

VIBURNUM dentatum. (Arrow-wood.) Moderately large; blue clusters, early. A vigorous bushy shrub.

cassinoides. (Withe-rod.) Large berries, shading white, wine-red, and blue; shining oval foliage; tall growth.

opulus. (High-bush Cranberry.) Very large scarlet fruits, lobed foliage. One of the finest, lasting long after frost.

Price of above, 35 cts. each; \$3 per ten; \$25 per 100, unless otherwise noted.

Large specimen plants priced on selection.



Gardening with Hardy Flowers

THE Reading Nurseries have been a fountain head for the best in Hardy Herbaceous Plants since their reintroduction. We have fully tested and proved or disproved the adaptability of over three thousand five hundred varieties from every temperate clime of mother earth, and we have learned to cast aside such as are unworthy of general use.

Instead of asking our clients to select from a list of a hundred or more varieties of Phlox, Iris, Paeonies and dozens of species of a class, we have carefully selected the best of every class which our experience has proved, and thus eliminate every possibility of disappointment to our friends.

Rather than a mixed list of plants adapted to all sorts of purposes, we have again divided this most useful class of hardy material into the special uses to which the plants are best adapted, a factor of great importance, and a safeguard to buying material which in spite of its individual ornamental value may be quite out of place for the special purpose you might otherwise place it to.

THE BEST HARDY FLOWERS

The following constitutes the finest selection of free blooming perennials, worthy of use in either the formal garden, the old fashioned garden, or for general ornamental gardening purposes. All can be depended upon for perfect hardihood.

Height is indicated in inches or feet; season of bloom by number of month.

ACHILLEA aegyptica. (Egyptian Yarrow.)
18 in.; 7-8; silvery fern-like foliage, lemon flowers.

ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl.) 2 ft.; 6-9;
double white, fine for cutting; very popular.

ALTHEA rosea. (Hollyhocks.) 7-8 ft.; 7-8;
stateliest of border plants; mixed colors, single.

fl. pl. Choice double forms. 25 cts. each.

Alleghany Fringed. Petals crisped.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100

ANEMONE japonica. (Windflower.) 3 ft.,

7-9; rose-purple, showy open clusters.

Honorine Jobert. Very large, purest white flowers; effective.

Queen Charlotte. Pink, semi-double flowers in abundance.

Whirlwind. Purest white, semi-double.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. (Golden Chamomile.) 2 ft.; 6-10; a constant succession of showy flowers.

AQUILEGIA vulgaris. (Garden Columbine.) 4 ft.; 6-7; blue, purple and white; choice for border.

alba. Munsted's Giant White; select.

fl. pl. Double-flowered, various tints.

chrysantha. (Golden-spurred C.) 3 ft.; 6-8; showy, golden flowers, gracefully nodding.

ARUNCUS sylvester. (Goat's Beard.) 5 ft.; 6-8; large showy compound spikes, cream white.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. (Butterfly Weed.) 2 ft.; 6-8; orange-yellow, in dense heads; showy.

ASTER var. Calliope. 3 ft.; 8-9; rosy lavender.

Collarette Rose. 3 ft.; 8-9; pink; large heads.

Formosissima. 3 ft.; 7-9; pale blue, stately.

Floramead. 3 ft.; 7-9; deep blue, well-shaped.

Lady Trevellyn. 4 ft.; 7-9; showy, pure white.

Madonna. 3 ft.; 8-9; dense habit, white, full.

Mrs. R. P. Raynor. 5 ft.; 8-9; flat heads, pink.

novae angliae. 5 ft.; 9-10; deepest purple.

rosea. Pink-flowered variety of above.

ASTILBE chinensis. (Chinese False Goat's Beard.) 3 ft.; 7-8; tall spikes of rich pink color.

ASTILBE, Continued

japonica. (False Goat's Beard.) 2 ft.; 6-7; dense rich foliage and white clusters.

Gladstone. Improved variety of above.

BOLTONIA latisquama. (False Chamomile.) 4 ft.; 8-10; lavender with gold centers; choice.

CAMPANULA carpathica. (Harebell.) 1 ft.; 6-9; dense habit, blue flowers.

alba. White form of above; plant with it.

grandiflora. (Chinese H.) 3 ft.; 7-9; showy deep blue, bell-shaped flowers.

alba. Fine for cutting; form of above.

mariesii. 1 ft.; 7-9; blue, dwarf; like above.

glomerata dahurica. 18 in.; 6-8; clustered darkest blue flowers.

persicaefolia. (Peach-leaved H.) 2 ft.; 7-8; tufted habit with tall blue spikes.

alba. Purest white form of above.

CENTAUREA macrocephala. (Centaury.) 3 ft.; 7-8; showy globular yellow flowers.

montana. (Mountain C.) 18 in.; 6-9; showy purple flowers in succession.

alba. White form of montana; fine to cut.

CHELONE lyonei. (Tortoise-flower.) 3 ft.; 9-10; terminal heads of bright red flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, HARDY POMPONS. In sheltered locations, particularly at the base of walls or buildings, the hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums are wonderfully satisfactory, carrying on an effective display of flowers long after the ordinary garden flowers are destroyed by light frosts; named varieties or by color.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. (Golden Tick-seed.) 2 ft.; 6-9; rich golden yellow.

grandiflora. (Golden Fleece.) 3 ft.; 6-9; lemon yellow, cupped flowers.

tripteris. (Tall T.) 6 ft.; 8-10; tall, late profuse bloomer; yellow, black centers.



Aster Lady Trevellyn

Pyrethrum uliginosum

Siberian Iris

Aruncus sylvester

Price, unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100

- DELPHINIUM formosum.** (Bee Larkspur.) 4 ft.; 7-9; long spikes, flowers rich blue, white eye.
- grandiflorum.** (Chinese L.) 2 ft.; 7-9; wiry open spikes in all shades of colors.
- elatum.** (Tall L.) 8 ft.; 7-9; long spikes, blue.
- hybridum.** 6 ft.; 7-10; all combinations of color.
- DIANTHUS barbatus.** (Sweet William.) 18 in.; 6-7; mixed colors. \$1 per ten.
- DICENTRA spectabilis.** (Seal Flower.) 3 ft.; 5-6; pink and white. (Bleeding Heart.)
- DICTAMNUS alba.** Fraxinella. (Gas Plant.) 3 ft.; 7-8; large spikes of pure white; handsome.
- rubra.** Showy purple-flowered variety.
- DIGITALIS purpurea.** (Foxgloves.) 4 ft.; 7-8; large spikes, white to purple flowers.
- ERIGERON speciosus.** (Flea-bane.) 3 ft.; 6-8; rich lavender and blue aster-like flowers.
- EUPATORIUM ageratoides.** (White Thoroughwort.) 5 ft.; 7-8; tall, with flat-topped heads.
- EUPHORBIA corollata.** (Flowering Spurge.) 2 ft.; 6-8; flowers white, small, fine for cutting.
- FUNKIA ovata hoggi.** (White-margined Plantain-Lily.) 3 ft.; 7-9; showy foliage, margined white.
- glaucra or sieboldi.** 3 ft.; 8-9; pale foliage.
- sub-cordata.** (Corfu Lily.) 18 in.; 9-10; handsome broad leaves, showy white flowers.
- GAILLARDIA grandiflora.** (Blanket-flower.) 2 ft.; 6-10; showy; yellow, banded with maroon.
- GALIAM boreale.** (Bedstraw.) 2 ft.; 6-7; white, tinged green; wiry stems for cutting.
- GERANIUM sanguineum.** (Crane's Bill.) 1 ft.; 6-9; showy crimson flowers, pretty foliage.
- album.** Choice white form.

GYPSOPHYLLA
paniculata.
 (Baby's
 Breath.)
 3 ft.; 6-8;
 white; choice
 for bouquets;
 sunny spots.

HELENIUM
grandice-
phalum
striatum.
 (Sneezewort.)
 4 ft.; 7-8; yellow, striped with red.



Thermopsis Caroliniana.

HELIANTHUS multiflorus fl. pl. (Double Mexican Sunflower.) 4 ft.; 7-10; double yellow.

rigida, var. Miss Mellish. 5 ft.; 8-10; semi-double orange yellow.

mollis. (Soft-leaved S.) 5 ft.; 7-9; velvety grey foliage; lemon yellow flowers.

Wolly Dod. Beautifully formed semi-double yellow flower with dark center.

HEMEROCALLIS dumortieri. (Dumortier's Day Lily.) 2 ft.; 5-6; orange yellow; free bloomer.

flava. (Lemon D. L.) 3 ft.; 5-6; long stems.

Thunbergi. 4 ft.; 7-8; yellow, fragrant, late.

HIBISCUS moscheutos. (Marsh Mallow.) 5 ft.; 7-10; splendid pink flowers in succession.

Crimson Eye. White, showy red throat.

IRIS cristata. (Crested Iris.) 6 in.; 4-6; light blue flowers, showily spotted orange.

pumilla. (Crimean I.) 6 in.; 4-5; dense heads rich plum flowers.

nudicaule. (Golden I.) 1 ft.; 5-6; clear golden yellow.

pseud-acorus. (Jacob's Sword.) 4 ft.; 6-8; late; clear yellow and orange.

sibirica. (Siberian I.) 5 ft.; 6-7; blue and white.

alba. (White S. I.) Beautiful pure white flowered form.

orientalis. (Oriental I.) 2 ft.; 6-7; richest blue; wonderfully free flowering; one of the best.

Price unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100.

GERMAN IRIS

Of these we have a fine collection of which the following are selected for their distinction and fully cover the range of color.

AMOS. (atrovioleacea.) 2 ft. Early; deepest violet blue; very large flowers.

AUGUSTINA. 18 in. Deep yellow with lower petals veined with rich maroon.

CELESTE. 2½ ft. Mid-season; rich shades of lavender.

DUC de NEMOURS. 2½ ft. Mid-season; blue and white.

FLAVESCENS. 3 ft. Late; clear lemon yellow in showy, many-flowered spikes.

FLORENTINA. 18 in. Early; pearly white; very free bloomer.

MADAM CHEREAU. 3 ft. Mid-season; white, beautifully feathered blue at edge.

MADAM PARQUETTE. 2 ft. Late; deep lilac rose.

PALLIDA DALMATICA. 4 ft. Mid-season; handsome, broad glaucous foliage, very long spike of light lavender flowers. Finest of the class. 25 cts. each.

PALLIDA SPECIOSA. 4 ft. Mid-season; deep lavender flowers.

PRINCESS OF WALES. 2½ ft., Late; pearly white with light blue throat, intensely fragrant; one of the very best. 35 cts. each.

QUEEN OF MAY. 18 in. Mid-season; soft pink,

QUEEN OF GYPSIES. 2 ft. Late; deep coppery red; very effective.

SAMPSON. 2 ft. Late; yellow and maroon.

SAPPHO. 3 ft. Late; rich lavender blue with deeper lower petals.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per ten; \$15.00 per 100.

JAPANESE IRIS

A choice collection of the most distinct varieties. To increase the list would involve only a collection of grotesque names without other distinction in effect.

APOLLO. Single; white, with pink center.

BLUE DANUBE. Double; indigo blue.

D. GEORGESON. Double; royal purple.

GOLD BOUND. Double; white edged yellow.

HYDE PARK. Red, striped with white.

LA FAVORITE. Double; white, veined blue; purple center.

LAVENDER QUEEN. Single; lavender.

MAHOGONY. Double; velvety maroon.

SPOTTED BEAUTY. Double; white spotted red.

Price, 25 cts. each; \$2 per ten; \$15 per 100.

KNIPHOFIA pfitzerii. (Torch Lily.) 2 ft.; 7-10; red and orange spikes; rather tender.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. (Gay Feather.) Blazing Star; 5 ft.; 8-10; dense purple spikes.

LILIUM superbum. (American Turk's Cap Lily.) 6 ft.; 7-8; orange with black spots.

auratum. (Gold-banded L.) 3 ft.; 6-8; 25 cts. each; \$2 per ten.

speciosum. (Lance-leaved L.) 3 ft.; 8-10; 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per ten; white, suffused with pink.

album. White form of above. 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per ten.

candidum. (Madonna L.) 2 ft.; 6-7; white; fragrant.

elegans. (Thunberg's L.) 18 in.; 6-7; orange red.

tigrinum. (Tiger L.) 4 ft.; 8-9; old-fashioned; good.

fl. pl. Good; double form of above.

canadensis. (Wild Yellow L.) 5 ft.; 7-8; choice.

LINUM perenne. (Flax.) 18 in.; 7-8; sky-blue flowers in showy profusion; place in sun.

LYCHNIS chalcidonica. (Scarlet Champion.) 3 ft.; 6-8; most brilliant border plant.

alba. White form of above.



Iris pallida Dalmatica.

LYCHNIS, Continued

flos-cucculi fl. pl. (Cuckoo-flower.) 1 ft.; 6-10; double pink, fragrant.

viscaria fl. pl. (Double Ragged Robin.) 18 in.; 6-8; cylindric spikes; deep rose.

LYTHRUM salicaria superbum. 5 ft.; 6-9; pink spikes.

MONARDA didyma. (Bee Balm.) 2 ft.; 6-8; brilliant scarlet, showy heads; very aromatic.

MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens. (Forget-me-not.) 6 in.; 5-10; a light blue creeper.

OENOTHERA glauca fraserii. (Fraser's Evening Primrose.) 2 ft.; 6-8; showy golden clusters.

fruticosa Youngi. (Young's Evening Primrose.) 2 ft.; 6-8; pendulous yellow flowers; best.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100.

PÆONIES



Pæony Lady L. Bramwell.

The wonderful appreciation of this valuable class is a full testimony to their worth. This appreciation will increase when the public fully realizes the great variety and comparatively long blooming season that can be covered by a proper selection of varieties. At present there is great confusion in the names and there are hundreds of varieties offered which bear no distinction from each other. The following list has been selected with a view to covering the range of color, habit and season of bloom of the class rather than with a view of advertising an extensive list. Other kinds can be supplied and lists will be gladly sent on application.

- AGIDA.** Dark red.
BRENNUS. Semi-double crimson.
BRIDESMAID. Semi-double, flowers white or delicate flesh. Floriferous.
DORCHESTER. Beautiful soft pink petals, fine form, rather dwarf. \$1.
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. Double. Light rose.
EDULIS SUPERBA. Double. Bright rose.
ELECTRO. Single. Rose.
FESTIVA MAXIMA. Double. Snow white with occasional carmine stripes; one of the finest.
FRANCOIS ORTEGAL. Double. Deep red; fine form.

- GALOPIN.** Single. Purplish rose.
GRANDIFLORA RUBRA. Double. Late; dark purple.
JUPITER. Single. Rich crimson purple.
LADY LEONORA BRAMWELL. Double. Rich silvery rose, with broad guard petals. Fine.
L'ECLANTANTE. Double. Rich clear pink.
LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Double. Purplish crimson.
MADAM CHAUMY. Double. Satiny rose; very abundant bloomer; late.
MARIE LEMOINE. Double. White, centre creamy white and carmine; late, \$1.
NYPHÆA. Single. Purest white; very free; fine formed flower. \$1.
OLD CRIMSON. Double. Early; deepest crimson; one of the oldest and best.
PRINCESS GALITZEN. Double. Flesh with yellow centre.
ROSEA PLENA. Double. Rose.
RUBRA TRIUMPHANS. Double. Darkest rich crimson.
TENUIFOLIA. Finely cut fern-like foliage; semi-double, deep crimson.
VICTORIA MODESTA. Double. Guard petals rose, centre salmon and pink changing to white.
WHITLEY. Double. Pure white; one of the best for cutting.

Named double varieties except where noted. 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per ten; \$20 per 100. Single varieties, 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

This quotation applies to divided plants with not less than two eyes.

Whole clumps, \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

- PAPAYER orientale.** (Oriental Poppy.) 3 ft.; 6-7; intense Orange-scarlet flowers.
PENTSTEMON laevigatus digitalis. (Beardtongue.) 3 ft.; 6-8 tall dense spikes of pure white.
PHLOX glaberrima. (Smooth Phlox.) 18 in.; 6-9. Showy small trusses of pink, successive.
subulta, var. The Bride. (Moss Pink.) 4 in.; 4-5; a choice variety; white with pink eye.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100.

HYBRID PHLOX

Another indispensable class of border plants in which great improvements have been made of late years. It is possible now to have a continuous effect of flowers in this class alone from late June to hard frost. While the named varieties offered are confusing in their variety and in many cases fail to possess merit over older sorts, there has been a marked improvement in the dwarf types. Of the hundreds of varieties offered we have selected the following as best representing the class in range of season, habit and color, and can highly recommend them. Where old varieties are offered it is because no advance has been made over these particular sorts in the particular color or season of bloom that they cover. *Never allow Phlox to go to seed; by this means flowers may be had until hard frost.*

- COQUELICOT.** 4 ft. Scarlet crimson.
ECLAIRAU. 3 ft. Rose carmine, white eye.
IEIFFEL TOWER. 3 ft. Clear salmon with purple eye.
EMBRAZEMENT. 3 ft. Coppery red, purple eye.
FLORENCE. 4 ft. Late; purest white; choice.
INDEPENDENCE. 5 ft. pure white. (See illustration.)
KING OF PURPLES. 3 ft. Deep glowing purple.
LE POLE NORD. 6 ft. Late; white with deep carmine eye; old yet good.
LE SOLEIL. 2 ft. Clear pink, white eye; early and late. A constant bloomer.
LOTHAIR. 4 ft. Deep carmine crimson; true.
MAD. MEURET. 3 ft. Salmon, carmine eye.
MISS LINGARD. 4 ft. Early; cylindrical spikes of purest white; fragrant.
RICHARD WALLACE. 2 ft. Dwarf; white, rose center.
SAISON LIERVAL. 3 ft. Immense trusses of pure white, with crimson eye.
STELLA'S CHOICE. 5 ft. Late; purest white.
WM. ROBINSON. 3 ft. Rosy salmon, purple eye. 20 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$12.50 per 100.

- PHYSOSTEGIA virginica alba.** (Dragonhead.) 4 ft.; 8-9; pure white; vigorous free-blooming plants.
POLEMONIUM reptans. (Jacob's Ladder.) 9 in.; 4-6; myriads of blue flowers.
POLYGONUM amplexicaule. (Mountain Knot-weed.) 4 ft.; 7-9; large showy spikes; cream-white.

- PRIMULA vulgaris.** (English Primrose.) 9 in.; 5-6; white, yellow and red shades.
officinalis. (Ox-lip, or Polyanthus.) 9 in.; 5-7; showy in various colors.
PYRETHRUM uliginosum. (Giant Daisy.) 5 ft.; 8-10; white, late-flowering.
RANUNCULUS acris, fl. pl. (Double Buttercup.) 2 ft.; 6-7; golden yellow on long stems.
RUDBECKIA LACINIATA. var. **Golden Glow.** 8 ft.; 7-9; double yellow; large heads; very popular.
speciosa. (Newman's Cone-flower.) 2 ft.; 7-9; golden yellow flowers; black disks.
SEDUM spectabile. (Showy Stonecrop.) 18 in.; 8-10; extremely large showy pink flowers; in flat heads.
STACHYS lanata. (Woundwort.) 2 ft.; 6-8; silvery, wooly foliage; spikes of lavender.
STATICE latifolia. (Sea Lavender.) 2 ft.; 8-10; open heads of lavender flowers.
STOKESIA cyanea. (Stoke's Aster.) 18 in.; 7-10; very showy lavender blue flowers.
THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. (Meadow Rue.) 6 ft.; 7-8; open white clusters.
TROLLIUS europeus. (Globe-flower.) 2 ft.; 5-6 and again 8-9; semi-double lemon flowers.



Phlox Independence.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100

TUNICA saxifraga. (Rock T.) 1 ft.; 6-10; white foliaged plant; succession of pink bloom.

ULMARIA filipendula. (Dropwort.) 3 ft.; 6-8; white and pink in showy heads.

purpurea. (Crimson Meadow-Sweet.) 3 ft.; 7-8; spikes.

alba. and **elegans**, white and pink forms.

rubra. (Queen of the Prairie.) 5 ft.; 7-8; rich pink spikes; very tall.

VALERIANA officinalis. (St. George's Herb.) 4 ft.; 5-7; dense spikes of pale lavender.

VERONICA amethystina. (Amethyst Speedwell.) 1 ft.; 6-7; richest blue, profuse.

VERONICA, Continued

incana. (Hoary S.) 6 in.; 7-8; silvery white foliage; clear blue spikes.

longifolia subsessilis. (Japan S.) 2 ft.; 8-10; large showy blue spikes. 25 cts. each.

spicata. (Spiked S.) 2 ft.; 6-8; light blue.

alba. Pure white form of above.

virginica. (Culver's Root.) 6 ft.; 8-9; spikes of purest white.

VIOLA cornuta. (Horned Violet.) 1 ft.; 6-8; succession of blue flowers.

alba. White form of the above very popular.

odorata fl. pl. (Double Russian V.) 6 in.; 5-7; fragrant and double; hardy.

tricolor. (Heart's-ease.) 6 in.; 4-6; original form of pansy; fine for naturalizing.

FLOWERS FOR THE WILD GARDEN

The following are of high ornamental value, but are most effective for naturalizing purposes, either by themselves alone or with shrubbery. A most effective use of this material is in connection with shady or retired portions of the grounds, where they can be planted in colonies and groups in well-prepared beds, after which they will give charming informal effects with the least possible care for many years thereafter.

AQUILEGIA canadensis. (Honeysuckle.) 18 in.; 4-5; scarlet and orange; choice native.

BAPTISIA australis. (False Indigo.) 3 ft.; 6-7; dense spikes of blue flowers.

BOCCONIA cordata. (Poppy Plume.) 7 ft.; 8-9; immense open panicles of white flowers.

BOLTONIA asteroides. (Starwort.) 4 ft.; 8-10; pure white flowers in profusion.

CASSIA marilandica. (Wild Senna.) 4 ft.; 8-9; yellow flowers, spotted black; rank growth.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa. (Snakeroot.) 4 ft.; 7-8; dense showy spikes of creamy white.

CONVALLARIA majalis. (Lily-of-the-Valley.) 1 ft.; 4-6; unsurpassed for shady locations.

CORNUS canadensis. (Bunch-berry.) Low habit; white flowers in May, followed by showy heads of crimson berries.

ECHINOPS ritro. (Globe Thistle.) 4 ft.; 7-8; globular blue flower-heads; showy foliage.

FUNKIA ovata. (Blue Plantain Lily.) 3 ft.; 7-9; tall showy spikes of blue flowers.

HELENIUM autumnale. (Autumn Sneezewort.) 5 ft.; 8-10; large trusses of showy lemon flowers.



Cornus Canadensis. (Bunch-berry.)

Price, unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100.

HELIANTHUS davidiana. (David's Sunflower.) 10 ft.; 8-10; yellow; free-bloomer and a giant.

orgyalis. (Graceful S.) 7 ft.; 7-9; narrow leaves.

HELIOPSIS laevis. (Ox-eye.) 5 ft.; 7-9; large yellow flowers, resembling sunflowers.

HEMEROCALLIS fulva. (Tawny Day Lily.) 5 ft.; 7-9; common, but effective in shade.

fl. pl. A double-flowered form; pleasing.

HIBISCUS militaris. (Halberd-leaved Rose-mallow.) 8 ft.; 7-9; showy foliage, flesh-pink bloom.

HIERACIUM aurantiacum. (Orange Hawkweed.) 1 ft.; 6-8; dense heads; good for dry place.

LOBELIA cardinalis. (Cardinal Flower.) 3 ft.; 7-9; brilliant colored native; stands moisture.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. (Japan Loosestrife.) 2 ft.; 8-10; pure white spikes; graceful.

LYTHRUM salicaria. (Purple Loosestrife.) 5 ft.; 6-9; tall purple spikes. Handsome.

MALVA alcea. (Hollyhock-Mallow.) 4 ft.; 7-10; pink; tall, constant bloomer; good for cutting.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. (T's Beard-tongue.) 5 ft.; 7-8; showy scarlet spikes.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. (Dragonhead.) 4 ft.; 8-9; showy heads of deep rose.

POLYGONATUM giganteum. (Giant Solomon Seal.) 3 ft.; 6-7; graceful arching stems; white bloom.

POLYGONUM cuspidatum. (Giant Knotweed.) 7 ft.; 8-10; white bloom; graceful; good with shrubs. See front page of cover.

RHEUM palmatum or sanguineum. (Blood-leaved Rhubarb.) 5 ft.; 7-8; beautiful large foliage.

undulatum. (Wavy-leaved R.) 5 ft.; 7-8; ornamental.

RUDBECKIA laciniata, var. Golden Glow. 8 ft.; 7-9; large double yellow blossoms.

submontosa. (Sweet Coneflower.) 5 ft.; 8-10; rich yellow, black-disked flowers.

pinnata. (Long-coned C.) 6 in.; 7-9; lemon yellow petals; drooping.

SANGUINARIA canadensis. (Bloodroot.) 6 in.; 5-6; our earliest white flower; plant in shade.

SILPHIUM laciniatum. (Compass plant.) 4 ft.; 7-8; showy foliage.

SOLIDAGO sempervirens. (Sea-side Goldenrod.) 2 ft.; 8-10; showy foliage and golden spikes.

TRADESCANTIA virginica. (Spiderwort.) 2 ft.; 6-10; all shades: blue, red, purple.

TRILLIUM grandiflorum. (White Wake-rob-in.) 1 ft.; 4-5; showy foliage; fine in shade.

ULMARIA pentapetala fl. pl. (Double Meadowsweet.) 3 ft.; 6-8; immense white heads.

VERNONIA noveboracensis. (Ironweed.) 5 ft.; 8-10; showy flat-topped heads; purple.

VERONICA virginica. (Culver's Root.) 6 ft.; 8-9; tall spikes of pure white.

VIOLA pedata. (Bird's-foot Violet.) 6 in.; 4-5; fragrant; grow in open sun.

cucullata. (Hooded V.) 1 ft.; 5-7; long stems; blue flowers.

Price, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100.

THE BEST FERNS

Ferns are indispensable for naturalizing. The following are the most satisfactory for general purposes.



Osmundia cinnamomea. (Cinnamon Fern.)

ADIANTUM pedatum. (Maiden-hair Fern.) Charming for moist, shady spots.

DICKSONIA pilosiuscula. (Gossamer F.) Stands fullest exposure to sun.

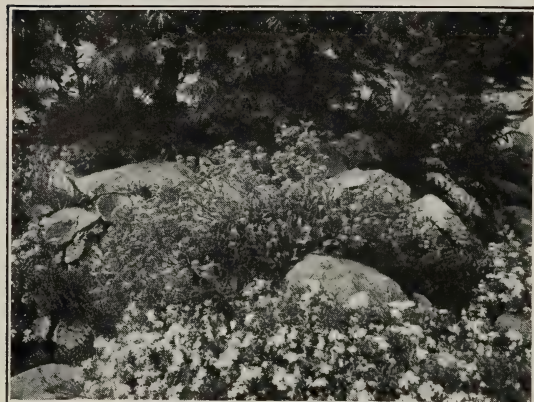
OSMUNDIA cinnamomea. (Cinnamon F.) See illustration.

regalis. (Royal F.) Very effective in moisture and shade.

POLYSTICHIUM acrostichoides. (Christmas F.) Evergreen holly-like foliage.

Price, 25 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10 per 100.

THE ROCKERY



A Bit of Rockwork Planting.

Many ledgy places can be made objects of the highest interest. A properly constructed Rockery can well be supplied from the following list:

- ACHILLEA tomentosa.** (Woolly Yarrow.) 6 in.; 6-8.
- AEGOPodium podagraria varieg.** (Goutweed. 6 in.; 5-6; to edge in shade; handsomely marbled.
- AJUGA genevensis.** (Bugle.) 6 in.; 5-6; dense spikes of brilliant blue.
- ALYSSUM saxatile. compactum.** (Rock Madwort.) 1 ft.; 5-6; clouds of golden yellow flowers.
- ARABIS albid.** (Rock-cress.) 6 ft.; 4-5; silvery foliage; fragrant white flowers.
- ARENARIA montana.** (Mountain Sandwort.) 6 in.; 5-7; perfect carpets of white flowers.
- ARMERIA maritima Lauchiana.** (Crimson Thrift.) 3 in.; 6-9; cushion-like; continuous.
- ARTEMISIA pontica.** (Roman Wormwood.) 16 in.; finely cut dark green foliage, white below.
- DICENTRA eximia.** (Plumy Bleeding Heart.) 18 in.; 5-10; elegantly cut pale foliage.
- DODECATHEON meadia.** (Shooting Star.) 1 ft.; 6-7; showy clusters, handsome markings; odd.
- EPIMEDIUM macranthum.** (Barrenwort.) 1 ft.; 4-6; beautiful lavender and white flowers.
- FUNKIA spatulata.** (Narrow-leaved Plantain-Lily.) 18 in.; 7-9; blue spikes.
- variegata.** Foliage striped with white.
- FUNKIA, Continued**
- lancifolia variegata.** P. L. 2 ft.; 7-8; mottled and undulating; golden foliage.
- GERANIUM sanguineum.** (Crane's Bill.) 1 ft.; 6-9; pretty foliage; showy crimson bloom.
- GYPSOPHYLLA repens.** (Creeping Chalk-plant.) 6 in.; 6-8; white, tinged pink; good carpet.
- HEPATICA triloba.** (Liverleaf.) 9 in.; 4-5; tufted; white, light pink or blue.
- HEUCHERA sanguinea.** (Alum-root.) 1 ft.; 7-9; long-stemmed clusters of crimson scarlet.
- OENOTHERA missouriensis or macrocarpa.** (Missouri Evening Primrose.) 1 ft.; 6-10; yellow.
- PAPAVER nudicaule.** (Iceland Poppy.) 1 ft.; 6-8; orange, yellow or white flowers; bright.
- PHLOX stellaria.** (Star Phlox.) 1 ft.; 4-5; pale lavender, or pure white starry flowers.
- PHLOX subulata.** (Moss Pink.) 4 in.; 4-5; sheets of purple bloom; good on sunny banks.
- alba.** Bright ground cover of white.
- amoena.** (Lovely Phlox.) 6 in.; 4-5; dense pink; masses.
- POLEMONIUM reptans.** (Creeping Jacob's Ladder.) 8 in.; 4-6; myriads of blue flowers; showy.
- PRIMULA japonica.** (Japan Primrose.) 2 ft.; 6-7; tall stems; whorls of crimson flowers.
- sieboldi.** (Siebold's P.) 6 in.; 5-7; stemmed clusters of white to crimson flowers. 35 cts. each.
- SAXIFRAGA crassifolia.** (Thick-leaved S.) 1 ft.; 5-6; thick, crimped foliage in tufts.
- SEDUM acre.** (Wall Pepper.) 6 in.; 5-6; mossy; golden.
- sieboldi.** (Siebold's Stonecrop.) Leaves glaucous and pink; flowers pink; fine. 25 cts. each.
- SEDUM stolon. coccineum.** (Crimson Stonecrop.) 6 in.; 6-7; very effective summer bloomer.
- album.** (Worm Grass.) 6 in.; 6-8; tufted, white.
- SEMPERVIVUM tectorum.** (Houseleak.) 4 in.; 7-8; pink flowers; rosettes of thick red leaves.
- globiferum.** (Hen-and-chickens.) 4 in.; 7-8; green.
- arachnoideum.** (Spider-web.) 4 in.; 7-8; webby.
- STELLARIA holostei.** (Stitchwort.) 6 in.; 5-6; tufted foliage, hidden with white flowers.
- VERONICA rupestris.** (Rock Speedwell.) 2 in.; 5-6; evergreen creeper; blue flowers, massed.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10.00 per 100.

Large and Small Fruits

WHAT may apply to one section of the country in the line of varieties of fruit, may in another locality be quite out of place. For eastern New England a selection of the varieties best adapted to our soils and climate must be dependent on the long experience of fifty-seven years, which the Reading Nurseries have enjoyed, and we submit herewith such a list:

APPLES

Standard Trees, 3-5 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

5-7 ft., 75 cts. each; \$7 per ten.

Dwarf Trees, \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest. Large; yellow; mildly acid.

Oldenburg (Duchess.) Juicy; acid; yellow, streaked red.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; juicy acid.

Twenty Ounce. Very large; red; juicy, acid.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow and red; mildly acid.

Fameuse (Snow.) Deep crimson; tender; sub-acid.

Fall Pippin. Large yellow; mild acid; juicy.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Baldwin. Large; red and yellow; crisp; sub-acid.

Hubbardston. Large; mild acid; juicy; striped.

King. Very large; yellow and red; tender; juicy.

Northern Spy. Large; red striped yellow; mild.

R. I. Greening. Large; green, sub-acid, tender.

Roxbury Russet. Medium; yellowish; rich; mild.

Wealthy. Medium; dark red; juicy; sub-acid.

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop. Deep red and yellow; sub-acid; Oct.-Jan.

Siberian. Medium; yellow and scarlet; Sept.

Whitney. Large; red-striped; juicy; rich.

PEARS

Standard Trees, \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

Dwarf trees, \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett. Large; yellow and red; sweet; rich.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; red-cheeked; juicy.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Angouleme. Large; yellow; juicy and rich.

Beurre Bosc. Russet-yellow; fragrant; spicy.

Seckel. Small; brown and red; juicy; but-tery.

Sheldon. Medium; yellow and brown; sweet.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Anjou. Large; dull yellow; mild acid; rich.

Dana's Hovey. Small; yellowish brown; fine.

Lawrence. Medium; golden; rich; aromatic.

Vicar. Yellowish green; good for cooking.

Winter Nellis. Medium; yellow-russet; rich.

PLUMS

Standard Trees, \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

Bradshaw. Large; red-purple; rich; juicy.

Damson. Small; purple; tart; good to cook.

Green Gage. Large; greenish yellow; sweet.

Imperial Gage. Large; green; juicy; rich.

Lombard. Medium violet-red; sweet; juicy.

Yellow Egg. Yellow; white spots; sub-acid.

Abundance. Amber to cherry; Japanese type.

Burbank. Red; lilac bloom; sweet; Japanese.

CHERRIES

Standard Trees, \$1 each; \$9 per ten.

HEARTS AND BIGGAREAUS.

Black Heart. Early July; purplish; juicy.

Black Tartarian. Late June; very large; rich; tender.

Coe's Transparent. Late June; amber and red.

Governor Wood. June; yellow and red; sweet.

Napoleon. Early July; large; yellow and red.

Rockport. Early July; amber and red; tender.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

Early Richmond. Red; medium; acid.

Late Duke. Late July; large; juicy; dark.

May Duke. June; large; dark; red; tender.

Montmorency. Early July; sub-acid; red.

PEACHES

1 year, 50 cts. each; \$4 per ten.

FREESTONE VARIETIES.

Alexander. July; shaded maroon; firm; rich.

Crawford's Early. Large; red cheeks; September.

Crawford's Late. October; juicy; vinous.

Mt. Rose. August; medium; whitish; sweet.

Oldmixon. September; large; pale; juicy; sweet.

Stump. September; red and yellow; white flesh.

Elberta. Early August; yellow, rich, hardy.

QUINCES

50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten.

Orange. Round; yellow; productive; large.

Champion. Extra large; pear-shaped; golden.

Meech's Prolific. Furrowed outline; large.

GRAPES

35 cts. each; \$3 per ten.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Concord. Well-known; vigorous; reliable.

Moore's Early. Like Concord; ripens early.

Wordens. Earlier and larger than Concord.

RED VARIETIES.

Agawam. Pulpy; juicy; aromatic; productive.

Brighton. Sweet; tender; compact bunch.

Delaware. Small; sweet; sprightly flavor.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Niagara. Large; melting; sweet; luscious.

Pocklington. Ripens later; excellent.

CURRANTS

\$1.50 per ten; \$8 per hundred.

Black Naples. Black; rich; good to cook.

Cherry. Red; large; acid; productive.

Versailles. Red; long bunch; best quality.

White Grape. White; large; mildly acid.

GOOSEBERRIES

25 cts. each; \$2.25 per ten.

Smith. Green; sweet; large oval fruit.

Industry. Large dark red; prolific.

Pearl. Green; most free from mildew.

BLACKBERRIES

\$1 per ten; \$6 per 100.

Erie. Large; early; hardy; productive.

Snyder. Medium; sweet; best quality.

Wachusett. Medium; excellent; productive.

RASPBERRIES

\$1 per ten; \$5 per 100.

Cuthbert. Dark red; sprightly acid; large.

Marlboro. Light red; hardy; excellent.

Golden Queen. Large; firm; fruitful; amber.

Gregg. Black; rich; productive and hardy.

Souhegan. Black; very large; marketable

ASPARAGUS

\$1 per 100; \$8 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Large; rapid growth.

RHUBARB

25 cts. each; \$2 per ten.

Linnaeus. Best quality; tender; early.

Giant Victoria. Vigorous; large stalks.

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